





T H E
BOOK of KNOWLEDGE :
Treating of the
Wisdom of the Ancients.

In four Parts.

- I. Shewing the various and wonderful Operations of the Signs and Planets, and other Celestial Constellations, on the Bodies of Men, &c. and the mighty Influences they have upon those that are born under them.
- II. Prognostications for ever, necessary to keep the Body in Health ; with several choice Receipts in Physick and Surgery.
- III. An Abstract of the Art of Physiognomy and Palmistry together with the Signification of Moles, and Interpretation of Dreams, &c.
- IV. The Farmer's Kalendar : Containing, 1. Perpetual Prognostications for Weather. 2. The whole Mystery of Husbandry. 3. The Compleat and Experienc'd Farrier and Cow-leech, &c.

Written by ERRA PATER, a Jew, Doctor in Astronomy and Physick, born in Bethany, near Mount Olivet, in Judea ; Made English by W. Lilly, Student in Physick and Astrology.

To which is added,

The Dealer's Directory :

Containing, 1. The true Form of all sorts of Bills, Bonds, Counter-bonds, Indentures, Letters of Attorney and License, Deeds of Gifts, Bills of Exchange, &c. 2- The best Method of getting in Debts, and Compounding them. 3. An Account of Weights, Measures, Numbers, Coins, Tables of Shires, Post-Roads and Principal Fairs, &c. a Catalogue of all the Markets, and Days on which they are held ; with divers other necessary Things and useful Tables:

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BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE

WISDOM OF THE ANCIENTS

I. Showing the various and wonderful Causes of the
Signs and Planets, and other Celestial Influences
on the Bodies of Men, and the Effects of the same
they have upon those that are born under them.

II. The Causes of the various Diseases of the Body
and the Effects of the same, and the Remedies
to be used for the Cure of them.

V. The Causes of the various Diseases of the Mind
and the Effects of the same, and the Remedies
to be used for the Cure of them.

VI. The Causes of the various Diseases of the Soul
and the Effects of the same, and the Remedies
to be used for the Cure of them.

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and the Effects of the same, and the Remedies
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and the Effects of the same, and the Remedies
to be used for the Cure of them.

III. The Causes of the various Diseases of the Soul
and the Effects of the same, and the Remedies
to be used for the Cure of them.

Printed by T. Newcomb, at the Looking-glass in
London Bridge, and sold by the Book-sellers.



T O T H E
Reader desirous of Knowledge.

Courteous Reader,

THe Soul of Man being a Spark of Immortality, infus'd by its Almighty Maker, does still retain a Relish of its Original, that it covers Knowledge above all other Things not confining its Speculations to Earth, but towering up to Heaven, it searches out the Stars and all their various Influences; nay, rises all the heavenly Constellations, unlocking the secret Cabinet of Futurity, and diving into the vast Abyss of Things unknown: For Man

*Dame Nature's secret Workings doth inspect,
He knows how to advise, what to direct;
Into the World he Arts and Science brings,
And searcheth out the hidden Birth of things:
The unplow'd Earth he to his Will subdues,
And all it brings forth he knows how to use:
He seeks out Love; his Thoughts will not be try'd;
In vain from him the Stars themselves do hide.*

Now to satisfy this inquisitive Nature of the Soul of Man, is the Design of this Book, which will gratifie his Understanding with the Knowledge of the most hidden Secrets of Art and Nature: which the Wisdom of the Ancients have hitherto conceal'd, but here are made plain to the meanest Capacities.

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THE

T H E

BOOK of KNOWLEDGE ;

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Wisdom of the Ancients :

The First Part.

Shewing the various and wonderful Operations of the Signs and Planets, and other Celestial Constellations, on the Bodies of Men, Women and Children; and the mighty Influences they have upon those that are born under them.

ON E Part of the Wisdom of the Ancients consisted in their Observations of several Days and Times, and from thence foretelling such good or bad Events, as from long Experience they found always to follow: And therefore revising what Ancient Astrologers have said, which I found very defective, I have my self made an exact Judgment of what should befall to Men, Women and Children, by the Day of the Week on which the first Day of the Year happens to fall: As, If it happened to fall on a *Sunday*. The Winter following shall be pleasant, the Summer seasonable; there shall be plenty of Corn, though the Weather in Harvest will prove but indifferent; Fruit shall very much abound; and there will be a very good Seed-time follow the Harvest: Flocks of Sheep, and great

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great Cattle shall encrease and prosper; but there shall be Robberies in most Places, and perhaps War before the End of the Year: Also it denotes the Death of Prelates and Princes, and Dissention and Discord amongst Men, but not of long continuance.

Monday.] If New-year's Day fall on a *Monday* expect a hard and cold Winter, and a wet Summer; and a Consequent of that, many Diseases; the Fruits of the Earth very indifferent, which will produce great Scarcity in some Places. It also denotes the Downfall of the Gentry, and many Marriages among the common People.

Tuesday.] If on *Tuesday*, the Winter will be wet, and the Summer very dry; they will be scarce, but Corn indifferent plenty. Many Factions and Divisions amongst those that sit at the Helm; and a great Mortality both of Men and Beasts.

Wednesday.] If on *Wednesday*, it denotes the first part of the Winter very hard and severe, but the last part very mild and gentle; a seasonable Spring, and plenty of Fruit; but great Sickness, and many Distempers about Autumn: Many Fables, with false News shall be spread abroad, and much Discontent among the common People.

Thursday.] If on *Thursday*, you may look for a hard Winter, but a seasonable and moderate Spring; and a great encrease of the Fruits of the Earth: Sheep and great Cattle shall also prosper much: But towards Autumn, expect to hear News of War and Blood-shed abroad, and Troubles at Home, occasion'd by Contentions and Divisions among the Clergy.

Friday.] If on *Friday*, look for an extreme hard Winter, a late Spring, and a dry Summer; Corn very dear, and Fruit very scarce: Very high Winds, occasioning Shipwracks: Cattle shall die generally; Women shall have very hard Labours; and most others very loose and licentious: Thunder and Lightning shall be very frequent, and do much mischief.

Saturday.] If on *Saturday*, the Winter shall be moderate, the Spring very windy; but the Summer shall be both seasonable and fruitful; Corn shall be cheap, and Fruits plentiful. The Nobility shall flourish, and the

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Commons be industrious; but antient People shall generally die; and Malignant Fevers and Tertian Agues shall be very brief.

II. *A Prognostication from the Day of the Week on which Christmas-day shall fall.*

Sunday. **I**f the Nativity of our Lord shall fall on a Sunday, then shall the Winter be moderate, the Spring seasonable, the Fruits of the Earth flourish, and Peace shall grow up and increase on the Earth. He that is born on that Day shall be fortunate, and shall thrive by all that he takes in hand; but let him beware of letting Blood on that Day.

Monday. **I**f it fall on a Monday, Winter shall be dry, and Summer shall be moist, and the Air shall be rainy and tempestuous, and the Fruits of the Earth shall suffer thereby. He that is born on that Day shall be of a strong Constitution; and whoever attempts an unlawful Thing on that Day, shall be found out, and brought to Punishment.

Tuesday. **I**f Christmas-day fall on a Tuesday, the Winter shall be mild, and the Spring seasonable; the Summer shall be hot, mix'd with pleasant Showers, and the Fruits shall abound exceedingly. He that is born on that Day shall live long, and enjoy Plenty all his Days: Whatever Work shall be begun on that Day, throughout the Year, shall prosper; and he that falls sick on that Day shall surely recover.

Wednesday. **I**f it falls on a Wednesday, the Winter will be very cold, and the Summer extream hot; Corn will be but indifferent, and Fruit not over-plenty: Many will desire to travel, who shall never return again: He that is born on this Day shall be but short-lived, and of a sickly Constitution: But to begin a Work on any Wednesday that Year shall be good.

Thursday. **I**f it fall on a Thursday, the Year shall be general prosperous; the Winter shall be mild, the Spring moderate, and the Summer fruitful. Truth and Justice shall flourish in the World, and Tyranny and Oppression shall be brought down and deprest; and he that is born on

on this Day, shall come to Honour : Marriages shall be fortunate and happy ; and to begin any Work on a *Thursday*, throughout the Year, shall be prosperous.

Friday.] If it fall on a *Friday*, the Winter shall be full of Storms and high Winds, and in the Summer the Air disturb'd by Thunder and Lightning : There shall be plenty of Fruit & Corn ; but Sheep & Bees shall suffer greatly. He that is born on this Day, shall be strong and lusty, but much given to Women : And he that begins a Work on this Day, shall meet with but indifferent Success.

Saturday] If *Christmas-day* shall fall on a *Saturday*, look for a dark and cloudy Winter, thick, foggy, and unwholesome ; the Spring tempestuous, and the Summer very moist and wet. Fruit shall be scarce, and Corn dear ; and Sickness, and Death of many, is much to be feared. He that is born on this Day, shall be poor, and in Disgrace, tho' at last he shall get Riches, and overcome it. If a Man fall sick on this Day, he seldom recovereth. And he that begins his Work on a *Saturday* this Year, shall repent before it be done.

III. A short Prognostication concerning Children born every Day of the Week.

A Child born on *Sunday* shall be of long Life, and obtain great Riches.

A Child born on *Monday* shall be weak, and of an effeminate Temper, and seldom come to Honour.

A Child born on *Tuesday*, shall be given up to the Inordinate Desire of Riches, and is in danger of dying by Violence.

A Child born on *Wednesday*, shall be given to the Study of Learning, and shall profit thereby.

A Child born on *Thursday*, shall arrive to great Honour and Dignity.

A Child born on *Friday*, shall be of a strong Constitution, but very lecherous ; and if it be a Female, it is in great danger of turning Whore.

A Child born on *Saturday*, shall be dull and heavy, and of a dogged Disposition, and seldom come to good.

IV. Of the Birth of Children, with respect to the Age of the Moon.

TO be born on the first Day of the New Moon, is very fortunate: For to such all things shall succeed well; their Sleep shall be sweet, and their Dreams pleasant; they shall have a long Life, and increase in Riches.

A Child born the second Day of the New Moon, shall grow a pace, but will be much inclin'd to Lust, whether it be Male or Female. This Day is also proper to go on Messages, to trade by Land, or to sail on the Sea; as also to put Seed into the Ground, that it may thrive. On this Day also thy Dreams shall quickly come to pass, whether they be good or bad. It is also good on this Day to open a Vein, if there be occasion.

A Child born on the third Day of the Moon, shall die quickly; or at least be short liv'd: On this Day to begin any Work of Moment, is very unfortunate; for it seldom comes to a good Conclusion. If Theft be committed on this Day, it will soon be discover'd: And on this Day a Man that falls sick, will hardly recover.

On the fourth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall prosper in the World, and be of good Repute. On this Day it is good to begin any Enterprize, provided it be done with good Advice, and with Dependence upon Heaven for a Blessing. A Man that falls sick this Day, shall either recover or die in a little time. They that will may also on this Day use Phlebotomy.

The fifth Day of the Moon is unfortunate, and the Child that is born therein shall die in its Infancy: On this Day let no Man do any thing of Moment, for it will have no success: He that is in danger and thinks to escape this Day shall certainly be taken; he had better therefore lie still as he is: If good Counsel be given thee to day, take it, but execute it to-Morrow. He that falls sick, and takes his Bed this Day, has reason to fear, he may never rise out on it again: Yet this Day you may bleed with good success.

The sixth Day of the Moon the Child that is born shall

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be long Life, but very sickly : To send Children to School this Day is very fortunate, and denotes they shall increase in Learning. Hunting on this Day will also be successful : But if a Man fall sick, he shall hardly recover.

On the seventh Day the Child that is born, may live many Years ; but he that falls sick will never recover : On this Day it is good to shave the Head, to tame wild Beasts and buy Hogs, for he that does so, shall gain much by them. If he that has been long sick, takes Phy. sick this Day, he is likely to recover.

On the eighth Day, a Child born shall be in danger of dying young ; but if he out-live his first sickness, he shall live long, and arrive to a great Estate. Whatever Business a Man undertakes on this Day shall prosper ; but it is especially good to buy Cattle, and to begin Buildings. And he that dreams a Dream shall quickly have it come to pass. He that falls sick on this Day shall recover ; and a thing that's lost shall be found.

On the ninth Day, the Child that shall be born, shall be very fortunate ; enjoying long Life, and arriving to great Riches. This also is a fortunate Day for Business, for what thou undertakes this Day, shall come to a good Issue : He that is pursued shall escape ; and he that groans under the Burden of Oppression, shall be opportunely relieved. But have a care thou let not Blood this Day, for it is dangerous.

On the tenth Day the Child that is born, shall be a great Traveller, pass thro' many Kingdoms and Nations, and at last die at Home in his old Age. Do nothing on this Day but what thou wouldst have known for all secret things shall be brought to light. She that falls into Labour this Day, shall be delivered without Danger ; but he that being sick, takes his Bed this Day, shall lie by a long time. Blood-letting may be used this Day with good Success.

On the eleventh Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be of a good Constitution, and be mightily devoted to Religion ; shall be long-liv'd, and of a lovely Countenance, and shall have some particular Mole on his

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Fore-head: But if it be a Female, she shall be much ad-
dised to Wisdom and Learning. On this Day it is good
to begin a Journey, for it shall be prosperous; and also to
marry, for the marry'd Couple shall be happy all their
Lives, and be bless'd with many Children. It is likewise
good for Shepherds to change their Sheepfolds.

The twelfth Day of the Moon's Age, in allusion to the
twelfth House of the Zodiac, betokens nothing but Sor-
row and Woe; and the Child born on this Day, shall be
given to Wrathfulness, and subj^d to many Aff^lctions.
He that falls sick on this Day, his Sicknes after a long
time of languishing, shall end in Death: If there be oc-
casion to let Blood this Day, let it be toward the Evening,
and then it may do no harm.

On the thirteenth Day of the Moon, the Child that is
born shall be of a short Life, and subj^d to much Misery
whilst it lives, by reason of peevish Crossness, so that it
can never be pleas'd. To plant Vines, or to gather Grapes,
and to eat the Fruits this Day is very good. He that on
this Day was sent to Prison, shall be quickly set at Liberty;
and whatever has been lost on this Day, shall quickly
be found. To Wed a Wife on this Day, is good, for she
shall be both loving and Obedient to her Husband.

On the fourteenth Day, the Child that is then born,
shall be an Enemy to his Country, and seek the destruc-
tion of his Prince, which shall bring him to his deserved
end. On this Day if thou asketh a Kindness either of a
friend or an Enemy, yet it shall be granted thee. Give
to a sick Man Physick, and it shall restore him to his for-
mer Health.

On the fifteenth Day, the Child that is born, shall
quickly die. On this Day begin no Work, it is un-
fortunate; yet he that falls sick this Day, may recover, but it
will be after long sickness: That which was lost Y^e Re-
cent Day, be found again this Day.

On the sixteenth Day, the Child born shall be of ill
manners, and very unfortunate; insomuch that tho' he
may live long, yet his Life will be a burden to him: Yet
this is a good Day for buying, selling, and merchand-
ising; and also to deal in great Cattle; but it is not good

to dream in, for Dreams on this Day are commonly hurtful, and such as come to pass along after. If a Man be sick, and on this Day change his Habitation, he may recover and do well again.

On the seventeenth Day, the Child that shall be born will be foolish, to that degree, that it shall be almost a Natural, and thereby become a great Affliction to its Parents. To go on Messages this Day is unfortunate; Yet to contradict Matrimony, to compound Physical Preparations, and to take Physick, is very good; but by no means to let Blood.

On the eighteenth Day, the Child that shall be born if a Male, will be valiant, couragious, and eloquent; but if a Female, chaste industrious, and painful; and shall come to honour in her old Age. It is good this Day to begin Buildings, and to put out your Children in order to be brought up in Learning. Have a care of being let Blood this Day, for it is very dangerous.

On the nineteenth Day, the Child then born, if a Male shall be renowned for Wisdom and Virtue, and thereby arrive to great honours; but if a Female, she will be of a weak and sickly Constitution; yet she shall live to be married. This Day they may Bleed that have occasion.

On the twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, the Child that shall be born shall be stubborn, quarrelsome, and a great Fighter, yet shall he arrive to Riches, and get store of Money. This is a good Day to purchase Servants or to begin any manner of Business.

On the one and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born shall be unhappy; for though he shall be witty and ingenious, yet he shall be addicted to Stealing which may bring him to the Gallows; or if he escapes that yet he will be stirring up Plots and Rebellions against the Government, which in the end will be fatal to him. He that is minded to keep his Money, ought on this Day to abstain from Gaming, or else he may happen to lose it all. Abstain from Bleeding on this Day at your own Perils.

On the two and twentieth Day, the Child born shall be fortunate, and purchase a good Estate; he shall also



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of a chearful Countenance, comely and religious, and shall be well belov'd. Avoid going of any Message this day, for they will not be fortunate. It is good this day to remove Bees from one place to another, in order to their Increase. Blood-'etting on this day may be profitable.

On the three and twentieth Day, the Child born shall be of an ungovernable Spirit, and shall give up himself to wandering abroad in the World, and seeking of his Fortune in Foreign Parts, and in the end shall die miserable. This is a good day to wed with a good Wife; for he that meets with such a one, ought to marry her while he can have her. It is also generally a prosperous day to all that begin Business thereon.

On the twenty fourth Day of the Moon, a Child born then shall be a Prodigy in the World, and make all Men admire at his surprizing and wonderful Actions, which shall exceed those of the ordinary sort of Men.

On the five and twentieth Day of the Moon, the Child then born shall be wicked; he shall encounter with many Dangers, and at last shall perish by them. This is an unfortunate day, and threatens dangers and disappointment to those that begin any Enterprize of Moment thereon. A Man that falls sick on this day shall hardly recover.

On the six and twentieth Day of the Moon's Age, ~~the~~ Child that shall be then born, shall be very beautiful and amiable, but yet of an indifferent Station in the World, if it be a Male; but if it be a Female, a rich Man marries her for her Beauty. He that on this day falls sick of the Drop sic, shall hardly recover. Let those that travel on this day, beware of meeting with those they don't care for, and that yet may ease them of their Burthens.

The twenty seventh Day, the Child that shall be born, shall be of that sweet and affable Temper and Disposition that it shall attract the Love of every one with whom it shall converse; and yet, if a Man, shall never rise to any great height in the World: But if a Maiden, the sweetness of her Disposition may advance her; for such a love is to be esteem'd above Rubles. If a Man falls sick on this day, though he may endure much Misery, yet he shall at last recover.

On the twenty eighth Day of the Moon, the Child that is born, shall be the Delight of its Parents, but yet subject to much Sicknes, and many Distempers, which shall take it a way before it arrives to a perfect Age.

On the twenty ninth Day, the Child that shall be born, shall be fortunate and happy; blest'd with long Life, and attain to an eminent degree of holiness, wisdom and virtue. To marry a good Wife is always good, and such will he be, that shall marry this day. Fishing and Hunting are both good Recreations, and on this day will prove very successful.

On the thirtieth Day, the Child that shall be born will be fortunate and happy, and well skill'd in Arts and Sciences.

These and divers other the like things, happen to Mankind, according to the different Age and Course of the Moon, which has a mighty influence upon all humane Bodies.

And as the Moon, so all the rest of the Signs and Planets have their various and respective influences upon sublunary Bodies, according to which Man is govern'd, and his Nature inclin'd this way or that way according to the Nature of the Sign or Planet ruling him; though all in Subordination to the Will of our Supreme Creator; which occasioned that memorable Saying, *Regunt Astra Homines, sed regit Astra Deus*: That is, *The Stars rule Men: but God rules the Stars.*

I will therefore for the Advantage and Benefit of my Reader, treat a little more distinctly of the Powers and Influences of the Coelestial Bodies, as they are laid down by Ancient and Modern Astrologers, who have written upon that Subject more largely.

V. Of Astrology, what it is.

Astrology is the Art that teaches us the Influences and effects of the Coelestial Planets upon the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, which by their various Aspects, Positions and Configurations, do fore-shew the Changes and Mutations both of particular Bodies, and also of Kingdoms and States.

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Some would confound Astrology and Astronomy together, which are in Truth different Things: And both have their peculiar Use and Excellency: Astronomy teaches the various and different Motions of the Planets, and Astrology shews us their Influences and Effects. But I shall treat of the Signs and Planets more distinctly: And first of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack, which govern the several Parts of Man's Body; Which are thus briefly sum'd up in Verse:

VI. *A Description of the Twelve Signs in the Verse, shewing what Parts of the Body each rules.*



Man's Head and Face, Heaven's Ram obey,
His Neck the Neck strong Bull doth sway;
The Arm twining Twins guide Hands and Arms,
Breast, Sides and Stomach Cancer charms:
The Lion Rules his Back and Heart,
Bowels and Belly's Virgo's Part;

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Reins,

*Reins, Hanches, Navel, Libra tends,
Bladder and Secrets Scorpio friends :
The Half-bors'd Bowman rules the Thighs,
And to the Kid our Knees suffice :
Our Legs are but the Butler's Feet,
The Fish our Foot steps oversees.*

VII. The Names and Characters of the Twelve Signs, &c.



THE first is *Aries* ♈ ; The Sign governs the Head and Face, and is by Nature hot and dry.

The second is *Taurus* ♉ : This Sign governs the Neck and Throat, and is by Nature cold and dry.

The third is *Gemini* ♊ ; This Sign governs the Arms and Shoulders, and is by Nature hot and moist.

The fourth is *Cancer* ♋ ; This Sign governs the Breast and Stomach, and is cold and moist.

The fifth is *Leo* ♌ ; This Sign governs the Heart and Back, and is hot and dry.

The sixth is *Virgo* ♍ ; This Sign governs the Bowels and Belly, and is cold and dry.

The seventh is *Libra* ♎ ; This Sign governs the Reins and Loins, and is hot and moist.

The eight is *Scorpio* ♏ ; This Sign governs the Secret Members, and is cold and moist.

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The ninth is *Sagittary* ♐; This Sign governs the Thighs and Hips, and is hot and dry.

The tenth is *Capricorn* ♑; This Sign governs the Knees and Hams, and is by Nature cold and dry.

The eleventh is *Aquarius* ♒; This Sign governs the Legs, and is by Nature hot and moist.

The twelfth is *Pisces* ♓; This Sign governs the Feet, and is cold and moist.

Besides these Names and Characters of the twelve Signs, they have other Names and Characters also by which they are describ'd and call'd, As *Aries* is call'd the Ram, *Taurus* the Bull, *Gemini* the Twins, *Cancer* the Crab, *Leo* the Lion, *Virgo* the Virgin or Maid; *Libra* the Balance, *Scorpio* the Scorpion, *Sagittary* the Centaur, or Half-hors'd Bowman, or the Archer his Character being half Man, half Horse, with a Bow and Arrows; *Capricorn* the Kid or Goat, and *Pisces* the Fish.

VIII. Of the Triplicity of the Twelve Signs.

THESE Signs are also divided by Astrologers into their several Triplicities, according to their several Natures; Thus *Aries*, *Leo* and *Sagittary* being all hot and dry, are call'd the Fiery Triplicity: *Taurus*, *Virgo* and *Capricorn*, being all cold and dry, are called the Earthly Triplicity: *Gemini*, *Libra*, and *Aquarius*, being all hot and moist, are called the Airy Triplicity: And *Cancer*, *Scorpio* and *Pisces*, being all cold and moist, are called the Watry Triplicity.

IX. Of the Twelve Houses.

THE Knowledge of the Nature of the twelve Houses is reckoned by the Ancients a great Mystery, and that which requires great Study, for there is nothing relating to Man's Life, but it is fore-shown by the Nature of one of the twelve Houses: Whole significations are briefly summ'd up in the following Verse.

*The first House shews Life, the second Wealth doth give,
The third how Brethren, fourth how Parents live:*

*Issue the fifth; the sixth Diseases bring.
The seventh Wedlock, and the eighth Death's Sting:
the ninth Religion; the Tenth Honour shews.
Friendship the eleventh, and the twelfth our Woes.*

The first House is called the Ascendant, because there the Sun ascends the Horizon, let it be in what Climate it will; and in Astrological Judgment it is called the House of Life.

The second House is Succedent to the Ascendant, and is the Significator of Riches and Wealth.

The third House is the Significator of Brethren, Kindred and Alliance.

The fourth House signifies the Parents of the Native, and all Possessions, and Lands of Inheritance.

The fifth House is the Succedent of the Angle of the Birth (which is the fourth House) and therefore signifies Mirth and Jollity, which is usually the Effect of the Birth of Children, which is also signified by this House.

The sixth House is Cadent from the North Angle, and is Significator of Sickness and Diseases.

The seventh House is the Angle of the West, and Significator of Wedlock, and also of Law-suits and Quarrels.

The eighth House is Succedent from the Angle of the West, and signifies Death.

The ninth House is Cadent, and signifies Religion and Learning.

The tenth House signifies Dignity, Honour and Pre-ferment.

The eleventh House hath Signification of Friendship, Amity and Hope.

The twelfth House signifies Misery, Poverty, private Enemies, Imprisonment and Disgrace.

X. How any Persons may know under which of the Twelve Signs they are born.

HE that is born under *Arles* is of a Nature hot and dry, of a loud Voice, inclin'd to Choller; and if a woman, subject to Barrenness, or at least will have bur

but few Children, and those sickly; and perhaps wanting some of their Members: Very angry, desirous of Command, and loving to be above others; such have also black Eye-brows, thick Shoulders, and are of a dark swarthy Complexion, and of a middle Stature.

Those born under *Taurus* are of a cold and dry Constitution, inclin'd to Melancholy, one that is sickly, and loves Pleasure, yet is very chaste, honest and religious; seldom angry, but if once provok'd, seldom reconcil'd; of short Stature, but well set; short Legs, big Buttocks, a Bull's Neck, wide Mouth and black Hair.

Persons born under *Gemini* are hot and moist, of fair and sanguine Complexions, and affable and courteous in their Behaviour, endued with Wisdom and Understanding, and accomplish'd with Elegancy of Speech, and a good Delivery; having brown Hair, brisk and quick Eyes, a large Breast, long Arms, Hands and Legs, and a tall, straight, and well set Body.

Those born under *Cancer* (which is a watry Sign) are cold and moist, and of a Flegmatick Constitution; of a low Stature, blackish Hair, and a great Belly. If it be a Woman, it shews she shall have many Children.

Those that are born under *Leo* (which is hot and dry, and a Sign of the Fiery Triplicity) are very chollerick, of a shrill Voice, and viciously inclin'd; much addicted to Anger, and very subtil: If a Woman, barren; of a generous and free Temper, very valiant and courageous, of yellowish or flaxen Hair, broad Shoulder'd, great Head and Eyes, of a middle Stature, but a lusty Body.

Persons born under *Virgo* (which is a Sign of the Earthly Triplicity) are cold and dry, of a melancholick Constitution, but of a fair Countenance; very courteous of Behaviour, and yet very Self-ended; the Body somewhat spare, but of a good Proportion; of a brown Complexion, but black Hair, and large Eyes.

Those born under *Libra* (which is a Sign of the Airy Triplicity) are hot and moist, and of a sanguine Complexion; fair, and of a good Proportion, of comely Visage, well-favour'd, light-brown Hair, pleasant and courteous,

teous, roſie Cheeks and an amiable Countenance, ſomewhat inclining to Tallneſs, and very ſlender. But if a Woman, ſhe will have but few Children.

Perſons born under the *Scorpio* (which is a Sign of the Water Triplicity) are by Nature cold and moiſt; and conſequently ſlegmatick, and of a ſickly Conſtitution, yet very fruitful, but withal vicious, fair of Countenance, but of an angry Diſpoſition, and many times crooked in their Bodies as well as in their Tempers; they are alſo of a ſad-colour'd Hair, and of a ſerious and grave Countenance, very much reſerv'd, but at the ſame time falſe and deceitful; the Stature is commonly ſmall, but the Body is pretty well ſet.

Thoſe that are born under *Sagittary* (which is a Sign of the Fiery Triplicity) are hot and dry, cholerick; tall of Stature, hard-favour'd, but fair; brown Hair, which will ſhed betimes. If a Woman, ſhe will have but few Children, and thoſe very weak, but ingenious, and exceeding crafty.

Perſons born under *Capricorn* (which is a Sign of the Earthly Triplicity) are cold and dry, of a melancholy Conſtitution, and of a Savage and cruel Nature; and much inclin'd to Lethery; the Body deformed, of a ſwarthy Complexion, ſhort of Stature and dry and lean; the Face alſo lean and thin, the Colour pale and wan, and generally very hard-favour'd.

Thoſe born under *Aquarius* (which is a Sign of the Airy Triplicity) are hot and moiſt, of a ſanguine Complexion, and of a ſweet and affable Condition, with Countenance very amiable and lovely, of a free and pleaſant Temper, and of a chaſte, honeſt and religious Nature, of a fair Viſage, middle Stature, well-ſhapen Body, and bright Hair; virtuoſly inclin'd, and always contented.

Thoſe born under *Piſces* (which is a Sign of the Watry Triplicity) are cold, moiſt and phlegmatick, of a ſhort Stature, often crooked and deformed, and ill-compos'd both in Body and Mind, having a great Face, pale and wan Complexion, thick ſhoulder'd, ſhort necked, and ſlooping.

By these things Persons may come to know under what Sign they were born, if they will compare themselves with what is here written.

XI. *Of the Seven Planets, their Characters, Names, Natures, and in what time they make their Revolutions.*

HAVING spoken of the twelve Signs with their twelve Houses and of their Natures and Significations, I come now to speak of the seven Planets, or Erratick Stars, who in their several Orbs, or Circles pass through the twelve Houses of the Zodiack in more or less time, according to the largeness or smallness of their several Orbs. And as these Planets pass through the twelve Signs, so they are said to be in such and such Houses; thus the Sun's Progress thro' the twelve Signs, makes up the Complement of one Year; for on the tenth of *March* (at which the Spring, and most properly the Year begins) the Sun enters into *Aries*, and having passed thro' that, in *April* he enters into *Taurus*, in *May* into *Gemini*, and so of the rest. And according to the Houses or Sign, in which any of the Planets are, so they are said to be dignified or debiliated; for when a Planet is in a Sign of its own Nature, it is dignified; but if in a Sign of a contrary Nature to its own, it is then debiliated, or made weaker. And according to their Positions, their Effects and Operations are wonderful upon the Bodies of Men and Women. But I shall first give you their Characters, Names, and Nature.

The first is ♄ *Saturn*, who is by Nature cold and dry, of a swarthy, dull obscure Colour, like unto Lead; he makes his Revolution through the twelve Signs in thirty Years.

The second is ♃ *Jupiter*, who is by Nature hot and moist, temperate; he appears very bright and shining, and is of a warm Nature: He makes his Revolution in twelve Years.

The third is ♂ *Mars*, of Nature hot and dry; he appeareth of a fiery red Colour; and maketh his Revolution in twenty three Months.

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The fourth is ☉ *Sol*, whose Nature is hot and dry, temperate; his glorious brightness is sufficiently known to all: He makes his Revolution in three hundred sixty five Days, six Hours and twenty four Minutes.

The fifth is ♀ *Venus*, of Nature cold and moist; the most bright and splendent Star in all the Firmament; she moveth equally with the Sun, though her Motion seems to be very irregular, and makes her Revolution at the same time.

The sixth is ☿ *Mercury*, whose Nature is cold and dry, variable; he is situated very near the Sun, and is rarely seen; he makes his Revolution in the same time as the Sun and *Venus*.

The seventh is ☾ *Luna*, or the Moon, which is the last or lowest; and whose Nature is cold and moist; every one knows she is of a pale Colour; and she maketh her Revolution in twenty seven Days and eight Hours.

Having thus given you a brief Account of the Names and Natures of the seven Planets, I shall here add an Account of the five Aspects also, which are these:

XII. Of the Five Aspects.

1. ☿ *Conjunction*, which is when two Planets are in one Sign and Degree.
2. ✱ *Sextile*, which is when two Planets are distant two Signs, or sixty Degrees.
3. □ *Quartile*, which is when two Planets are distant four Signs, or ninety Degrees.
4. △ *Trine*, which is when two Planets are distant four Signs, or one hundred and twenty Degrees.
5. ☿ *Opposition*, which is when two Planets are distant six Signs, or one hundred and eighty Degrees.

There are also two opposite Points in the Ecliptick Line, call'd *Nodes*, which we commonly call the *Dragon's Head*, and *Tail*, thus characteriz'd; ☉ *Dragon's Head*; ☾ *Dragon's Tail*.

I should now shew you the various Effects and Operations of the seven Planets, as they are posited in the several Houses; but I think it most necessary to give you an

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Explanation of several Terms us'd in Astronomical and Astrological Science.

XIII. *An Explanation of the Circles of the Sphere, and some other Terms in Astronomy, for the easier Understanding of this Book, and farther Information of the Reader.*

TH E Equinoctial Circle, Equator, or Equinox, is a great Circle or Line equally distant from the two Poles of the World, dividing the Sphere in the midst.

Zodiack is a broad oblique Circle crossing the Equinoctial in two opposite Places, viz in the beginning of *Aries* and the beginning of *Libra*; so that one half declines towards the North, the other towards the South; and in this Circle is comprehended the twelve Constellations or Signs, every Sign containing thirty Degrees in Length, and twelve in Breadth. Note also that the first six are Northern Signs and the six last Southern Signs.

The Ecliptick Line, is a Line imagined to go along the midst of the Zodiack, as a Girdle, out of which the Sun never goeth; but the Moon and other Planets are sometimes on one Side, and sometimes on the other Side, which is called their Latitudes; only the fixed Stars alter not their Latitudes, whether great or small; but the Longitude of a Star, is the Arch or Part of the Ecliptick in Degrees, between the beginning of *Aries*, and the Circle which passeth through the Poles of the Zodiack, and also through the Body of the Star; where note that all Circles of the Sphere or Heavens, whether they are large or small, have three hundred and sixty Degrees allowed to each of them.

Colures, are said to be two great moveable Circles, crossing each other at the Poles of the World, one cutting the Equinox at the beginning of *Aries*, and at the beginning of *Libra*, and the other cutting the Ecliptick at the beginning of *Cancer*, and at the beginning of *Capricorn*; and so dividing the Globe into four equal Parts.

Horizon is a great Circle which divideth the upper Hemisphere (that is, the upper Half of the World) from the lower, we being always supposed to be in the midst.

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Meridian is a great Circle passing through the Poles of the World, and the Poles of the Horizon, called the *Zenith* and the *Nardi* (which are two Points, one directly over our Heads, the other directly under our Feet) on which the Sun is always just at Noon, and to go directly North and South, the Meridian is not changed, but to go East or West it is changed, so sixty Miles either way, maketh one Degree, or four Minutes of Time difference under the Equinox, viz. sixty Miles Eastward, it is Noon four Minutes sooner, and sixty Miles Westward, four Minutes later.

Tropicks are supposed to be two lesser Circles parallel with the Equinoctial, and distant from it on either side twenty three Degrees, thirty one Minutes each; the Ecliptick Line touches the Tropick of *Cancer*, on the North side of the Equinox, and it toucheth the Tropick of *Capricorn* on the South side thereof, so that the Sun hath its Motion between these two Circles.

The *Artick Circle* is equally distant from the North Pole, as the Tropicks are distant from the Equinox, twenty three Degrees, thirty one Minutes.

The *Antarick Circle* is the same distance from the South Pole.

Zones, so called, are five in Number, two cold, two temperate, and one hot, which are divided by the two Tropicks and Polar Circles from each other; the hot Zone is counted between the two Tropicks, that is, extended from one to the other, being about forty seven Degrees two Minutes broad; the temperate Zones are extended from the Tropicks on either side, to about forty two Degrees, fifty eight Minutes; that is Northward, to the Artick Circle, and Southward to the Antartick Circle: And the two cold Zones are each within those two small Circles, having the Poles for their Centre.

The *Poles* of the World, two Points exactly oppose to each other in the Heavens, one in the North, the other in the South, the Earth being in the midst, so that it seems to turn about, as if it were born up by them; therefore by some it is termed the Axle-tree of the World, as if there were a Line supposed to be drawn from

from one Pole, through the Center of the Earth to the other, and the Earth turning thereon, tho' holy Writ tells us, *The Lord hángeis the Earth upon Nothing, it being upholden by his mighty Power*. The Pole Arctick, or North Pole, is elevated above our Horizon fifty one Degrees; and those Stars within that distance from it, never set with us, but keep their Course round it daily, so likewise those that are at that distance from the South Pole, never rise with us, but perform their Course in the like Order.

Azimuths are suppose Lines or Circles of distance from the Meridian, drawn from the Zenith to any Degree, or two Degrees of the Horizon, or according to the thirty two Points of the Mariner's Compass, so that in traveling or sailing any way, supposing a Circle to go from our Zenith directly before us to the Horizon, is the Azimuth, called the Vertical Point, as well as the Zenith.

Almicantaras, or *Almadarats*, or Circles of Altitude, are imagin'd Circles, passing through the Meridian, parallel with the Horizon.

The *Sphere* is a round Body, presenting the Frame of the whole World, as the Circles of the Heavens and the Earth: This is sometimes call'd a material Sphere, for the Orbs of the Planets are called their Spheres, that is, the Circles in which they move.

Ascension is the Rising of any Star, or of any Part of the Ecliptick above the Horizon: *Descension* is its going down.

Right Ascension of a Star, is that Part of the Equinox that riseth or setteth with the Star in a right Sphere, but in an oblique Sphere, it is that Part of the Equinoctial Degrees contained between the first Point of *Aries*, and that Place of the Equinoctial which passeth by the Meridian, with the Center of the Star.

Oblique Ascension is a Part of the Equinoctial in Degrees, contained betwixt the beginning of *Aries*, and that of the Equinox, which riseth with any Star or part of the Ecliptick, in an oblique Sphere.

Ascensional Difference, is the Difference betwixt the Right and Oblique Ascension, or the Number of Degrees

degrees contained between that Place and the Equinox that riseth with the Center of a Star, and that place of the Equinox that cometh to the Meridian with the same Star.

Solstice is in the Summer, when the Sun is in the beginning of *Cancer*; and in the Winter, when the Sun enters into *Capricorn*; because then the Days seem to stand still, and seem neither to encrease nor decrease above two Minutes in ten or twelve Days.

Constellation is a certain Number of Stars, supposed to be limited within some Form or Likeness, as *Aries* the Ram, is said to have thirteen Stars *Taurus* the Bull, thirty three Stars, *Arcturus*, *Orion* and the *Pleides* mention'd *Job*. 9. 9. are said to be Constellations.

Perihelium is the Point wherein the Earth (or any Planet is nearest the Sun.

Aphelium is a Point wherein the Earth (or any Planet) is farthest from the Sun.

Planets, are the seven erratique, or wandering Stars called, *Saturn*, *Jupiter*, *Mars*, *Sol*, (or the Sun) *Venus*, *Mercury*, and *Luna*, (or the Moon) whose Characters,, Names and Natures we have mention'd before, and whose Influences we shall by and by give you a farther Account of. These Planets have also their Several Motions, &c.

Direct, Is a Planet's moving in its natural Course, which is forward.

Retrograde, is their moving backward, contrary to their direct Motion.

Combust, is their being under the Sun-beams, or within eight Degrees of him.

Oriental, is when a Planet riseth before the Sun; *Occidental*, after him.

Latitude of the Earth, is the Distance or Breadth on either side of the Equinox towards the Pole; and they that are under the Equinox have no Latitude, but the Poles of the World are in their Horizon; this is a right Sphere, and every sixty Miles directly North or South, are said to make one Degree of Latitude, and the Height of either Pole above the Horizon, is answerable to the Degree or Latitude in an oblique Sphere; as London is

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ounted to be in Latitude of fifty one Degrees thirty two Minutes, the Pole there being elevated as much. The like is to be observed in any other Place or Region.

Longitude of the Earth, is the out-side thereof, extended from West to East, crossing the Latitude at right Angles, the beginning thereof, (according to some Astronomers) is the *Canary Isles*, so going Eastward quite round the World, unto the same Place again, which is three hundred and sixty Degrees, and under the Equinoctial is reputed to be two Millions one Thousand six Hundred Miles, reckoning sixty Miles to a Degree; but the farther off the Equinoctial, the fewer Miles are in a Degree; for at *London* about thirty seven make a Degree of Longitude; so these Degrees grow less and less, until they all meet in the Latitude of Ninety, that is under the Poles.

Parallels, are Lines streight or circular, qually distant from each other, as the Equinox, Tropicks, and Degrees of Latitude, &c.

Climate, or *Cline*, is such a space of Earth comprehended between two *Parallels*, in which space there is half an Hour's difference in the Sun-dials, and Length of the Days.

Antipodes, are those whose Feet are directly against ours, as if a Line was drawn from one, thro' the Center of the Earth to the other.

And this shall suffice as to the Explanation of things, which I have done as briefly as I could, for the Advantage of the Reader, to whom possibly these things (so necessary to be known) may have hitherto been concealed.

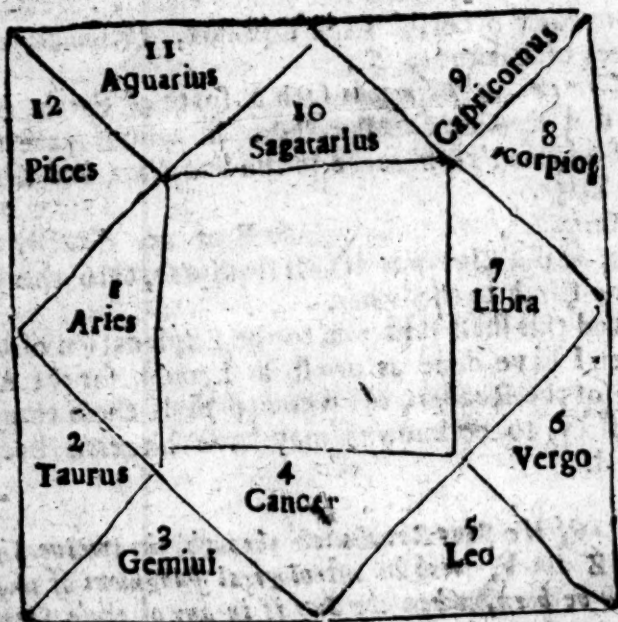
XIV *Of the Sun's Revolution through the twelve Signs of the Zodiac, with an Astrological Judgement of those that shall be born, when the Sun is in any of those Signs.*

THo' there be seven Planets (as we have before shewed) yet the Sun and Moon being the two great Luminaries of the World, have greater Influence upon our Bodies than all the rest; and the Sun shining by his own Light,

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Light, and being the Fountain both of Light and Life, has greater Power than the Moon, and his Influence is more in any of the twelve Houses; I shall therefore here, because I effect Brevity, give the Reader an Astrological Judgment of the Sun's Power and Influence, being in any of the twelve Houses; After I have first acquainted my Reader what a House is, and signifies in Astrology.

A House is a certain space in the Firmament, which is parted or separated by several Degrees, by which the Planets have their Motion, Metaphorically called Houses; for as in a House there be many Mansions; so every Planet has a peculiar or proper Place in the Firmament, by which it moves, and in which it is resident, containing thirty Degrees, by which one House is differenced from another; and these are placed by Astrologers in the following Order.



The Sun being in *Aries*, makes the Person born under it of a froward and peevish Disposition, quickly angry, but as soon pleas'd; given to study, and very Eloquent, but proud,

proud, lying and luxurious; promising all things, but performing nothing; not beloved among his Kindred, and obnoxious to Danger from his Enemies; he shall be in Danger of receiving Harm from four footed Beasts, as being thrown from a Horse, and the like; so that he ought to avoid all Hawking, Hunting and other Exercises to be performed on Horse-back, which are like to be fatal to him: But in other things he may be more fortunate. If the Person born to be a Female, though she may be fair and fruitful in Children, yet she will be given to lying, and of so bad a Temper and Disposition, that her Husband will live but uneasily with her. Note this also, That those born in the Day-time, the Sun being in *Aries*, will be fortunate and happy; but those that are born in the Night, will be unfortunate, and come to Disgrace.

The Sun being in *Taurus*, makes the Native bold and fortunate in attempting hard and difficult Affairs; it shews him also victorious over his Enemies, and a great Traveller, but banish'd from his Native Country. At also shews one servile, familiar and angry; but in his old Age only; for in his Youth he shall obtain Riches by Marriage, which shall make him better humour'd. But when Age comes, it brings Sicknes with it, and that makes Men peevish. It makes Females wanton, yet painful and obedient; but full of Tittle-tattle; it also shews them inclin'd to Whoredom; which will wear off by degrees. She shall have many Husbands and divers Children.

The Sun being in *Gemini*, denotes a fair Child, also one that is wise liberal, and merciful; also a Boaster, and one that runs up and down without any regard to his Business, whereby he shall obtain but little Riches of his own, but shall be of that Fidelity and Truth, that he shall have the Command of the Publick Treasure: It also denotes one to be of a complaisant behaviour, a good Understanding, and acceptable to those with whom he shall have to do. It shews him also to be well vers'd in the Mathematical Sciences, and Arithmetick; and that he shall be in great Danger about twenty three Years of Age, either to be hurt by Fire, or bitten by a mad Dog.

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The Sun being in *Cancer*, shews a Person to be of a good Wit, Humility and Wisdom; but one inclin'd to Pleasure and the Love of Women. It also shews one attempting many things, and especially on Seas, and thereby often in danger, and vexed with many Incommodities, and with much Poverty and Misery; and that though he may get much, yet he may be never the richer; he shall dig for Treasure, and find that which he looked not for. But if it be a Maid, she shall be witty, sham-fac'd, civil, wise, diligent, nimble and beautiful, soon pleased, yet deceitful and crafty, saying one thing, and doing another; subject to many Dangers by Water, by falling, by Child-bearing and the Cholicke. And after the Age of twenty six, whether the Native be Male, or Female, it promisseth good Success. It denotes also a Person to be painful, faithful, acquainted with great Men, and fortunate in Husbandry.

The Sun being *Leo*, denotes a Man proud and arrogant, bold and stout; a Mocker, a Scorne, unmerciful, cruel, and hard to be intreated, beset with many Enemies, and subject to many Miseries; also a Captain or other Commander, looking for Promotion from great Men: unfortunate in Children, and meeting with many Afflictions by their means, putting himself into many dangers; he shall be also in danger by Fire, Sword, and Violence of Beasts, by whom he shall be in danger of Death; but with Prudence may escape all threatned danger. But if the Native be of the Female Sex, she shall be bold, have great and large Breasts, and slender Legs, which are Tokens of Stoutness and Boldness, Anger, Slanders and Babling; though the Softness natural to Women do alleviate the Excess thereof. She ought however to be especially careful of hot Waters and Fire, by which she will be in great Danger: She shall also be much inclin'd to the Sickness, or knowing of the Stomach. But after the Age of one and twenty Years, she shall be fortunate in Riches, which she shall obtain by the help of great Men, and the Use of other Mens Goods; also by House-keeping, Beauty and Love.

The Sun being in *Virgo*, makes Men fortunate and successful,

cessful in Household-affairs, wise and faithful, stout and ambitious; his Wife shall die suddenly in his Absence; he shall have many things stolen from him, but shall be revenged on his Enemies. He shall be so much given to Talk, that he can't keep his own Secrets; It also shews one fair of Face, of a genteel Behaviour, a Lover of Women, and delightful to be in the Courts of Princes and Noble-men. It also denotes one wise, just, and honourable, a Patron and Defender of his Friends, also religious and temperate, of a comely Personage, and well featur'd. If the Native be a Maiden, she shall be witty, honest and modest; of a willing Mind, diligent and circumspect; and shall be married about the Age of fifteen Years. But whether Male or Female, they shall be liable to meet with many Afflictions.

The Sun being in *Libra*, denotes the Person to be fortunate in all Maritime-affairs, and that he shall gain by trading in spices and precious stones: It also shews a comely Body and a valuable pleasant tongue, a good name, and one curious to understand Secrets; but not very careful to perform what he promises; how much soever he may pretend to it: It shews also that he shall have several Wives, and that he shall quickly bury the first: He may also be a gainer by dead Men, who will leave him large Legacies: He shall be a great Lover of Women, and entertain unlawful Familiarities with them. He shall be also a good Interpreter of Dreams, whether he be born by Day or Night. If the Native be of the Female Sex, she shall be free and debonaire, and of a jocund humour, taking much delight in Herbs, loving the Fields, and wandering into strange Places: About twenty three Years of Age, she shall have a Husband, and be happily married, for her Beauty, Pleasantness of Conversation, and good Behaviour, shall much promote her. Likewise the Children of *Libra* are such as are Studious and Lovers of Learning; but without special Care be taken, they may receive Prejudice by Fire, or Scalding Water.

The Sun being in *Scorpio*, encrease the Native's Inheritance, and gives them Boldness and Stoutness, inclining them likewise to Flattery; by which means those they deal with-

withal are often deceiv'd; and when they expect Bread, may meet with nothing but a Scorpion. It likewise denotes a Person full of Mirth giving to Jest, and easie of Belief and at the same time a conqueror of his Enemies. It makes a Woman to be full of Craft and Wit; and yet her first Husband shall deceive her. She shall likewise be subject to the Pain of the Spleen, and have some extraordinary Mark either in the Head, Shoulder, or Brawn of the Arm. It makes both Sexes bold and rash, given to Thieving and to search out hidden things; also it makes them wanton Fornicators, and full of evil Thoughts, and given to too much talking.

The Sun being in *Sagittary*, gives Fortune and Boldness to take in hand any Enterprize; inclining a Person to travel, and take Voyages by Sea, and Journies by Land, and not without considerable Advantage: It also gives Access into the Courts of Princes, where the Native shall be advanc'd to some honourable Post. It also shews a Person given to riding, hawking, hunting, leaping, fighting, and such manly Exercises; at which he always comes off with Honour, by which means he is envied, and has many Enemies, whom yet he shall vanquish and overcome. It always shews he shall possess the inheritance of his father and that he shall be just, ingenious, faithful, hearty, a sure Friend, and a generous Enemy. If the Native be a Woman, it likewise betokens the same, she shall be industrious and of an excellent Temper; she shall be envied of her Enemies, but shall overcome them: She shall be married about seventeer, and have many Children.

The Sun being in *Capricorn*, shews the Native shall meet with many Afflictions and Adversities, which he shall sustain with much Resolution: Yet it also shews him angry and fretful, and one that keeps naughty Company. It also makes him merry and chearful; yet he may fall in Love to that degree, that he may be ready to die for his Mistress; but if the Nativity be by Night, he shall be unconstant: It also shews in Age he shall grow covetous: He shall thrive by Navigation, especially in the trade toward the East, for from thence his Fortune shall arise. If the Native be a Woman, she shall be most modest and

and bashful, of a fearful Disposition, and very much addicted to travel.

The Sun being in *Aquarius*, maketh the Native of a friendly Disposition, fearful of Waters, and in danger of receiving Prejudice thereby : he shall be subject to Sicknesses and Quartidain Agues, until about the fifteenth year of his Age ; after which he shall be more fortunate, for travelling through divers Countries, he shall gather Riches, which with a liberal Hand he shall distribute ; he shall meet with sundry Losses and Afflictions, especially by means of his Wife and other Women : and shall live for a long time without the enjoyment of her : But when she being dead, his Affairs will be more fortunate. If the Native be a Woman, she shall be comely of Body, and of a faithful and constant mind ; she shall be enriched with other Mens Goods, but her Children shall be a great Affliction to her, and she shall receive much Damage by them. She shall not attain to any great Fortune, until the two and twentieth Year of her Age, and then she shall arrive to a competent Estate.

The Sun being in *Pisces*, denotes a Man to be quick, and a valuable and ready Tongue, bold and conceited, but unfortunate in finding out hidden Treasures ; for this is peculiar to those who are born when the Sun is in *Pisces*, that they shall find something unlooked for, and shall also be enriched with other Mens Goods : It also shews them to be merry and jocose, of a good Disposition, and loving the Company of good Men : They seldom live very long ; but if they reach to thirty five Years, they may live to old Age. They shall never be very rich, except by their own Opinions ; always full of uneasie Thoughts, and are in danger of being brought into Captivity by means of Women : They have commonly some mark either in the Elbow or Foot, and their Fortune will come from the South. If the Native be a Woman, she will be hot, bold, consumelious, a notorious Scold, and something worse ; for she will forsake her own Husband, and give to an Adulterer.

Thus have I given you an Account of the Influences of the Sun, being in any of the Celestial Signs by which

any Person may know in what Sign the Sun was at the time of his Birth.

XV. Of the evil or perillous Days in every Month in the Year.

THere are certain Days in the Year, which it concerns all Persons to know, because they are so perillous and dangerous: For on these Days if any Man or Woman shall be let Blood, they shall die within twenty one Days following; or who so falleth sick on any of these Days, they shall certainly die: And who so beginneth Journey on any of these Days, he shall be in danger of Death, before he return: Also he that marrieth a Wife on any of these Days, they shall either be quickly parted or else live together with much Sorrow and Discontent. And lastly, Whosoever on any of these Days beginneth any great Business, it will never prosper, nor come to the desired Perfection. Now since these Days are so Unfortunate, it highly concerns every one both to know and take Notice of them; which, that the Reader may do, have here set them down in the following Order:

In *January* are eight Days; that is to say, the 1st, 4th, 5th, 10th, 15th, 17 and 19th. In *February* are three Days; that is, the 8th, 17th and 19th. In *March* are three Days; that is, the 15th, 16th and 21st. In *April* are two Days, the 15th and 21st. In *May* are three Days; that is, the 15th, 17th and 20th. In *June* are two Days; the 4th and the 7th. In *July* are two Days, the 15th and 20th. In *August* are two Days, the 20th and the 25th. In *September* are two Days, the 6th and the 7th. In *October* is one Day, the 6th. In *November* are two Days, the 5th and the 19th. In *December* are three Days, the 6th, 7th and the 14th; and there say the 15th and 16th.

But besides these, there are also the *Canicular*, or *Dangerous Days*, which are Days of great Danger and Peril; they begin the 19th Day of *July*, and end 27th Day of *August*, during which time, it is very dangerous to fall sick, take Physick, or to be let Blood; but if Necessity call for it, it is best to be done before the midst of the Day.

IV. Of the Planetary Days and Hours, and how to know under what Planet a Man is Born.

THE Planetary hours are these hours in which each Planet reigns, and has the chief Dominion; Of which the Ancients give the following Account: *Saturn* is Lord on *Saturday*; *Jupiter* is Lord on *Thursday*; *Mars* is Lord on *Tuesday*; *Sol* is Lord on *Sunday*; *Venus* reigns on *Friday*; *Mercury* on *Wednesday*; and *Luna* on *Monday*.

On *Saturday* the first hour after Midnight, *Saturn* reigns; the second *Jupiter*, the third *Mars*, the fourth *Sol* reigns; the fifth hour *Venus*, the sixth *Mercury*, and the seventh hour *Luna*; and then again *Saturn* the eighth hour, *Jupiter* the ninth hour, *Mars* the tenth hour, *Sol* the eleventh hour, *Venus* the twelfth hour, *Mercury* the thirteenth, *Luna* the fourteenth; and then the third time, *Saturn* the fifteenth, *Jupiter* the sixteenth, *Mars* the seventeenth, *Sol* the eighteenth, *Venus* the nineteenth, *Mercury* the twentieth, and *Luna* the one and twentieth hour: then in the fourth place, *Saturn* the two and twentieth hour, *Jupiter* the three and twentieth, and *Mars* the four and twentieth: And then *Sol* begineth the first hour after Midnight on *Sunday*, *Venus* the second hour, *Mercury* the third, and so the twenty fourth, which is the hour of *Mercury*, and then *Luna* begins the first hour after Midnight on *Monday*, *Saturn* the second, *Jupiter* the third, and so to the twenty fourth, which is the hour of *Jupiter*; and then *Mars* begins the first hour after Midnight on *Tuesday*, and *Sol* the second, and so forward hour by hour, and Planet by Planet, according to their order, by which every Planet reigns the first hour of his own Day: And so likewise the eighth, the fifteenth and the twenty second: As for Instance, *Saturn* reigns the first hour, the eighth, the fifteenth, and the twenty second on *Saturday*: *Sol* the same hours on *Sunday*, *Luna* the same on *Monday*, *Mars* the same on *Tuesday*, *Mercury* the same on *Wednesday*, *Jupiter* the same on *Thursday*, and *Venus* on *Friday*: Which for the readier and easier understanding out, I have thus set down.

A Table of the Planetary Hours for every Day in the Week.

Sunday	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday	Saturday
Pl. H.	Pl. H.	Pl. H.	Pl. H.	Pl. H.	Pl. H.	Pl. H.
☉ 1	☽ 1	♂ 1	♀ 1	♂ 1	♀ 1	♂ 1
♀ 2	☽ 2	☼ 2	☽ 2	♂ 2	♀ 2	♂ 2
☽ 3	♂ 3	♀ 3	☽ 3	☼ 3	☽ 3	♂ 3
☽ 4	♂ 4	♀ 4	♂ 4	♀ 4	☽ 4	☼ 4
☼ 5	☼ 5	☽ 5	♂ 5	♀ 5	♂ 5	♀ 5
♂ 6	♀ 6	☽ 6	☼ 6	☽ 6	♂ 6	♀ 6
☼ 7	♀ 7	♂ 7	♀ 7	☽ 7	☼ 7	☽ 7
☼ 8	☽ 8	♂ 8	♀ 8	♂ 8	♀ 8	☽ 8
♀ 9	☽ 9	☼ 9	☽ 9	♂ 9	♀ 9	♂ 9
♀ 10	♂ 10	♀ 10	☽ 10	☼ 10	☽ 10	♂ 10
☽ 11	♂ 11	♀ 11	♂ 11	♀ 11	☽ 11	☼ 11
☼ 12	☼ 12	☽ 12	♂ 12	♀ 12	♂ 12	♀ 12
♂ 13	♀ 13	☽ 13	☼ 13	☽ 13	♂ 13	♀ 13
♂ 14	♀ 14	♂ 14	♀ 14	☽ 14	☼ 14	☽ 14
☼ 15	☽ 15	♂ 15	♀ 15	♂ 15	♀ 15	☽ 15
♀ 16	☽ 16	☼ 16	☽ 16	♂ 16	♀ 16	♂ 16
♀ 17	♂ 17	♀ 17	☽ 17	☼ 17	☽ 17	♂ 17
☽ 18	♂ 18	♀ 18	♂ 18	♀ 18	☽ 18	☼ 18
☼ 19	☼ 19	☽ 19	♂ 19	♀ 19	♂ 19	♀ 19
♂ 20	♀ 20	☽ 20	☼ 20	☽ 20	♂ 20	♀ 20
♂ 21	♀ 21	♂ 21	♀ 21	☽ 21	☼ 21	☽ 21
☼ 22	☽ 22	♂ 22	♀ 22	♂ 22	♀ 22	☽ 22
♀ 23	☽ 23	☼ 23	☽ 23	♂ 23	♀ 23	♂ 23
♀ 24	♂ 24	♀ 24	☽ 24	☼ 24	☽ 24	♂ 24

This Table is so easie, it needs little Explanation. Use is to find what Planet rules any hour of the Day every Day in the Week. As for Example: I desire to know what Planet rules on *Wednesday*, at seven a Clock at Night, under the Tilts of *Wednesday*, I look for which answers to seven a Clock at Night, for the Natural Day consisting of 24 hours, begins after Midnight that from 12 at Noon, you begin to reckon 13, 14, &c. you find that the 19 hour from Midnight, answers

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even a Clock at Night, over against which you will find **Q. 7** which shews that to be the Hour of the Sun: And if you would know what Planet rules at seven in the Morning that Day, you will find against **Q. 7**, which shews that *Venus* rules that Hour; and so of any other Hour in any Day.

But I shall now come to speak of the Significations of Planetary Hours of each Planet, and what it portends to those that are born in them.

The Hour of *Saturn* is strong, and is good to do all things that requires Strength; such as fighting, or bearing of Burthens or the like: But for other things it is very evill. He that is born in the Hour of *Saturn*, is slow, and melancholick, of a dogged Temper and Disposition, black and swarthy of Countenance, wrathful, and very malicious.

The Hour of *Jupiter* is in all things good, and denotes Peace, Love and Concord: He that is born in the Hour of *Jupiter*, is of a ruddy and sandy Complexion, fair and well proportion'd Body, and of a lovely Countenance, his Face rather broad than long, well spoken and courteous, and of a very affable Carriage, sober, just, and religious.

The Hour of *Mars* is evil, and denotes the Person born in it, to be of a hot cholerick Constitution, and of a robust long Body, soon angry, and hard to be reconcil'd; his Face red, and his Eyes sparkling and fiery, much addicted to fighting, and ready to quarrel with every man he meets, which oftentimes brings him to an untimely End.

The Hour of the *Sun* signifies great Strength, and is very fortunate for Kings and Princes. He that is born in this Hour, hath sharp Eyes, brown Hair, and a round Face, and denotes one that is a great Projector, aims at high things, but is often disappointed, and seldom brings his Designs to pass.

The Hour of *Venus* is very propitious and fortunate, but it is better by Night than Day, especially Mid-day, or when the Sun covers it. He that is born in this hour, hath fair Hair, soft Eyes, a little Forehead, and round Beard;

Beard; very complaisant in his Carriage, mighty amorous, and a great Admirer of Women, much addicted to Singing and Gaming, and spends his Money in courting and treating the Female Sex.

The Hour of *Mercury* is very good, but chiefly from the beginning to the middle: He that is born in this Hour, has a Stature, inclining to Tallness, a sharp long Face, long Eyes, and a long Nose: his Forehead narrow, long Beard, and thin Hair, long Arms and long Fingers; of a good Disposition, and an obliging Temper, much given to Reading, and very desirous of Knowledge, delighting to be among Books: very eloquent in his Speech, and yet addicted to Lying; and if he be poor, he is commonly light-finger'd.

Both good and evil, according to the Day: For from the 4th to the 17th, it is good to those that are born under it; but from the 17th to the 20th, it is counted unfortunate to be born under it; and from the 20th to the 27th, very unhappy. He that is born in the Hour of the *Moon* (especially upon her own Day) shall be pale-fac'd, of a thin meagre Visage, with hollow Eyes, and of a middle Stature: He appears very Courteous and obliging, but is very crafty and deceitful; setting about many things, but so inconstant and variable in his humour, that he is presently off them again, and setting about something else; in so much, that what he cries up one hour, he shall as much cry down the next; he is also very malicious, and will never forget an Affront once offer'd him: His Constitution Flegmatick.

Thus have I given the Reader the Judgment of the Ancients upon the Planetary hours, and what they portend to those that are born under them, by which a Person comparing himself with what is here set down, may easily know under what Planet he was born.

VAL. Of the Significations of the seven Planets, with Res- pect to Man's Body.

BEfore I conclude my Discourse of the seven Planets, their Nature and Influences, I shall give you an Account of the Significations of them, as they respect the several Parts of Man's Body, and the Diseases that they Govern, that proper Remedies may be applied accordingly.

Saturn Governs the right Ear, the Bladder and the Bones; and the Diseases he governs, are Quartan Agues, Cancers, Black Choller, Rheums, Coughs, Palsies, Looseness of the Body, &c.

Jupiter Governs the Lungs, Ribs, Liver, Seeds, Arteries, and the left Ear; and the Diseases incident to them, are Pleurises, and Apoplexies, and such as proceed from too great a Quantity of Blood, or from Wind in any Part of the Body.

Mars Governs the Gall, the Veins, and the Reins, and their Distempers: which are Fevers, Yellow Jaundies, Madness, Choller, Carbuncles: *Mars* also governs the Stores and Privy Members of Man and Woman in part.

The *Sun* Governs the Eyes, Heart, and the right Side, and the Diseases relating to them, such as Colds, especially in the Stomach and Liver, Fluxes in the Eyes, Cramp, Head-ach, &c.

Venus Governs the Liver, Loins, Matrix, Pap and Throat: the Diseases whereof, are Weakness in the Body and Members, Catarrhs, French Pox, &c.

Mercury Governs the Brains, Thoughts, Memory, Speech, and Tongue; and also the distempers incident thereto, as Falling-sickness, Madness, Coughs, Hoarseness, Stammering, Phtisick and Rheums.

The *Moon* Governs the left Eye of a Man, and the right Eye of a Woman, also the Stomach, Belly, and the left Side; and the Diseases proper to them, are Dropsies, Palsies, rotten Coughs, Surfeits, Worms in Children, Kings Evil, falling-sickness, Convulsion fits, Dimness of Sight, Small-pox and Measles.

Here note, That in all Distempers, before you apply any thing to the Patient, it is proper and necessary to consult the Motions and Positions of the Planets; and when by the Table of Planet ary hours before recited, you know what Planet rules, you must in the next place consider the Nature of that Planet, as whether it be fierce and cruel, as *Mars*; or friendly and benovolent, as *Jupiter*; also whether they be cold and moist, or hot and dry, and what is the predominate Complexion, whether the Sanguine, Choller, Phlegm, or Melancholy, as also what Member of the Body it governs, and what Disease is under its Power: These things being diligently weighed and considered, will furnish the ingenious Physician with Grounds sufficient to make a Judgment of the true Nature of the Disease, whereby he may apply those suitable and proper Remedies, that shall best consist with, and the most prevalent against the Distemper, whereas the want of a due Consideration of the matters, causes the Physician oftentimes to administer those Medicines that rather kill than cure, tho' those very Medicines may be good against the same Disease to a Patient under other Circumstances, and falling sick under a different Position of the Signs and Planets.

The End of the First Part.

THE BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE ;

Treating of the
Wisdom of the Ancients:

The Second Part.

Containing Prognostications for Ever, necessary for keeping
the Body in Health, &c.

AS I have found in the *Astronomical Science*, there
be four different sorts of Humours in the Body
of Man, of which the four Complexions are
formed ; and of these one is made of Yellow Choller,
another of a Black Choller, a third Phlegm, and a fourth
Blood : And if one of these be wanting, the Body
must perish because they equally sustain it.

And all these ought to be kept in an Equality ; or if
one be predominant over the rest, it puts the Body out
of Order, and brings diseases, which many times end in
Death : For the Blood stagnating, and gathering into
Clots, causeth Shortness of Breath, which by degrees
growing less and less, at last proves without Remedy.
But if a Person be let Blood in the beginning of those
foul disorder'd Humours, the danger may be easily prevent-
ed. To purge the Blood.

Rx Of both sorts of Scurvy-grass, of each six Handfuls, of
round Ivy eight Handfuls, of Sage six Handfuls, of Scap-wort-
roots four Ounces, of Agrimony & Garden Cresses of each four
Hand-

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Handfuls, of Rosemary flowers two Drams, of Leaves of Rosemary and Balm of each a Handful, four Orange Peels, a large Nutmeg slic'd, put all into four Gallons of new Ale, and when it has done working stop the Barrel close: Take a Pint every Morning, and at four in the Afternoon.

Likewise the black Choller, or Melancholy, is extremely dangerous, and when it gains the Ascendant over the other, doth great Prejudice to the Body several ways; causing divers Distempers; and sometimes prevails so much over the Senses, that a Man becomes in a manner a meer Ideot; and also raises a kind of Scurf over the Body, which sometimes turns to the Measles and are besides very apt to make a Man afraid even of his own shadow, and turn a stout Man into a Coward and a well-bred Person into one that's unmannerly: But by the Use of proper Medicines, such as Herbs, Flowers, and the like, all this may be either prevented, or cured. First shave the Head, then bleed plentifully, afterwards purge well with the Extract of black Hellebore; lastly let 'em use the following Diet-drink.

℞ Of Epithymum, Dodder of time, Wood Sorrel, of each a Handful, Rosemary-flowers, Lavender flowers, of each two Drams, Primrose and Cowslip roots, of each an Ounce, Red Dock root half a Pound: Slice the Roots, and infuse all in a Gallon of small Ale; and drink as common Drink.

White Phlegm is also very hurtful, If it exceed in Quantity, and over-power the other Humours: For then they cause the Gout, and divers other Diseases, and are also prejudicial to the Feet, Legs, Knees, Hands, and Reins; causing an evil Savour both from the Teeth, Mouth, Nose, and Ears: But this may also be cured by Medicines compounded of Roots, Herbs, and Flowers; likewise by Physical Drinks, and taking a Vomit.

℞ Dry'd Rosemary tops, Rose-leaves, Lavender flowers, Red Sage and Mint, of each a Handful, Roots of Succory two Ounces, Senna, Hermoducts, Turbitib, and Scammony, of each two Drams, of Zedoary, Ginger, Cloves and Cubebs, of each one Dram; Infuse all in three Quartis of good White Wine for two Days; take a Wine-glass full three times a Day.

Yellow Choller is likewise very bad when it predominates in the Body, affecting the Heart, and troubling the Brain; and indeed, weakning all the Members of the Body, and causing a geneyal Faintness, with such a Loss of Appetite, that neither Meat nor Drink will go down, besides which, it alters a Man's Colour, and is hurtful to the Eye-sight. This also may be helped by taking a Vomit, and applying proper Medicines, compounded of the Roots and Flowers of several Herbs.

℞ Of the Aoots of Turmerick half an Ounce, Tops of Century the less, Roman Wormwood and Horebound, of each an handful, Roots of the greater Nettle two Ounces: Boil these in three Pints of Water to the half, then add two scruples of saffron y'd up in a rag, and a Pint of White Wine; give it in a Tincture or two, and strain it for use. Dose a small Glass full eight and morning.

Note, That the four Humours are the four Complexions, which have their several Times of Dominion or Government in the Body of Man, according to the several Seasons of the Year.

Of the Disposnion of Humours in the Body of Man in the Winter-Quarter, under the Signs Capricorn, Aquary and Pisces.

THAT Humour or Complexion that governs Man's Body in the Winter-Quarter, is Phlegm, which is cold and moist, and is under the Dominion of Capricorn, Aquary and Pisces. This is predominant from the 24th of December, till the Day after our Lady-Days.

Of the Spring-Quarter, and what Humour is predominant therein, which is govern'd by Aries, Taurus and Gemini.

THAT humour which is predominant in the second Quarter, or Spring, is Black Choller, and is hot and moist, and their Signs be Aries, Taurus and Gemini, and have the chief Rule over the Breast. They initiate the 22d of March, and terminate the 3d of June.

III. *Of the Disposition of Humours in the third Quarter under Cancer, Leo and Virgo.*

The third Part is the Summer Quarter, and the Complexion presiding therein, is Yellow Choller, and is hot and dry; and the Signs this Quarter is under, are *Cancer, Leo, Virgo*; which commence the 24th of June, and continue till the 29th of September.

IV. *Of the Disposition of the Humours in the fourth Quarter under Libra, Scorpio and Sagitarius.*

The fourth Part is the Autumnal Quarter, and the Humour bearing Rule therein, is Melancholy, and is cold and dry, whose Signs are *Libra, and Scorpio and Sagitarius*, and continue their Reign from the 29th of September, till the 24th of December. By a due Observation of these several Seasons, and taking heed to keep to the Rule of Contraries, both as to Cloathing, Food, and Physick, according to what is in this Book related, and thro' the Divine Benediction, he may keep himself free from all Distempers. Note, That Pellitory of Spain chew'd in the Mouth, purges both the Head and Body. And also Cummin-seed and Fennel-seed being eaten, is good to prevent Phlegm, which is the Cause of most of those Distempers that annoy the Body of Man.

V. *Of the Body of Man from the four Parts of the World.*

Much also may be known of the Body of Man from the Disposition of the four Parts of the World, that is to say, East, West, North and South.

First, As to the East: This signifies the Disposition to be Fiery and Juvenile, and betokens Summer.

In this Part the Water is thin, and high colour'd, the gross Male very hard and ruddy; and the Spitte somewhat thick and glutinous: The Signs in this Part, of Quarter, are *Aries, Leo, Sagitarius*; and the Distemper signified hereby, are hot, dry, and subject to Choller.

If a Man be taken sick in these Oriental Signs, he is in great Danger, and cannot be cur'd but by Medicaments that are of a contrary Nature, that is, Cold and moist; and his Diet ought also to be of the same Nature: Which Advice if he follow, he may, by God's Grace and Mercy, be recovered.

Rx Barley-water a Gallon, Leaves of Mallows, Marshmallows, Violets, of each a Handful; Roots of Marshmallows half a Pound, Liquorish four Ounces: Boyl all to three Quarts; strain, drink for common Drink. Purge once a Week with Extractum Rudii.

Secondly, As to the *West*: This signifies the Disposition to be airy, brisk, and adolescent, and betokens the Spring. In this Quarter the Water is high-colour'd, but yet thick withal; and the gross Male very thin and ruddy, the Spittle being tenuous, and of a sweetish taste, and the Excrementious Parts disorder'd. The Signs that govern the *West*, are *Gemini, Libra, and Aquary*. Occidental Distempers are such as proceed from a Sanguine complexion, being hot and moist; and therefore the Medicines that best oppose 'em, are cold and dry, and care must be taken that the Diet of the Patient be of the same kind.

Rx Shavings of Ivory, Harisborn, China, Sarsaparilla, of each two Ounces, Rasplings of Box an Ounce and half, green twigs of the Willow half a Pound, Quicklime Water a Gallon; boyl to three Quarts, and drink as common Drink. You may sweeten it with Sugar or Honey.

Thirdly, As to the *North*: This signifies the Disposition to be Dull and Earthly, increasing in Years, and betokens Autumn.

In this Quarter the Water is thin and whitish; the gross Male is thick, and of a dark Colour; the Spittle being glutinous, and of a Taste like Vinegar, the Excrements being feculent. The Signs that have Domination in the *North*, are *Taurus, Virgo, and Capricorn*: Septentrional Distempers proceed from Melancholy, and are cold and dry, which are best cured by Medicines hot and moist, and the Food that the Patient eat, ought to be of the same kind.

Rx

Rx Crab's Eyes, calsin'd Hart's Horn, Egg-shells finely powder'd, Cream of Tartar, of each two Drams: Take half Dram three times a Day, in a Spoonful of good Sack, drinking a Glass after it.

Fourthly, As to the *South*: This signifies the Disposition to be cold and Watry, and Weak, like to old Age and betokeneth Winter.

In this Quarter the Water is somewhat thick, pale and white; the gross Male pale and thick, and the Spittle tenuous and sweet, the Excrementitious Matter being weak. The Signs that bear Rule in the *South*, are *Cancer*, *Scorpio*, and *Pistes*. Meridional Distempers proceed from Phlegm, and are cold and moist, and by an necessary Consequence those Medicines that oppose it, must be hot and dry, and of the same Nature must his Diet likewise be, that would either prevent or cure such Distempers.

Rx Lignum Vitæ a Pound, Sassafras a Pound, Root of Masterwort an Ounce, Angelica Roots two Ounces, Shavings of Ivory, Liquorish, of each four Ounces, sweet Fennel seed bruis'd half an Ounce; boil in two Gallons of Water to six Quarts, and strain it off for common Drinking.

VI. Directions for letting Blood in each of the Twelve Months.

January] **T**his Month beware of letting Blood on the 1st, 2d, 5th, 10th, 15th, 19th, 20th, and 25th Days, because on these Days it is very dangerous: But to drink good White Wine fasting, will both cleanse the Body, and procure an Appetite; but if thou hast a Desire to be let blood, and Necessity urge it, see that the Sign be good for that Purpose, or else it is better letting it alone.

February] I caution thee this Month to beware of cutting any Pottige made of Doeks or Mallows, for they are right perilous; and if thou hast occasion to be let blood, whether it be on the Wrist or the Arm, let it not be upon the 4th, 6th, 8th, 16th, nor 18th Day; unless the Sign be very good, and the Necessity be very urgent.

March] In this Month take care how you eat Figs.

Raisins; as also of sweet Meats or Drinks: But eat hot Meats, and if thou hast occasion to be let blood, let it be in the right Arm, and upon the 5th, 12, or 17th Days; or then thou may'st do it with Advantage, it being good against all sorts of Fevers; but take heed of bleeding on the 1st, 15th, 16th, 19th, or 28th Days, if thou can'st possibly avoid it; but if thou art under a Necessity, see that the Sign be favourable.

April] In this Month I would advise thee to be let blood in the left Arm, either on the 3d, 11th, or 15th Days; for thereby thou shalt both prevent the Head-ach, and strengthen the Eye-sight all the Year after. In this Month also eat fresh and hot Meat; but take heed of bleeding on the 7th, 8th, 10th, and 20th Days, for on these Days it will be perillous.

May] In this Month it is good to walk abroad early in a Morning; and to drink Sage-Ale, and eat Sage and fresh Butter; and other good Meats and drinks, but neither eat the Head nor Feet of any Creature during this Month: Letting Blood may also be good for thee, on the 1st, or 8th Day, on which Arm thou pleasest; likewise on the 27th or 28th Day; and thou shalt find it beneficial against all Distempers: But take heed of the 2d, 6th, and 25th Days, for then it will be hurtful.

June] It is the Opinion of some Physicians, that in this Month it is good to drink cold Waters fasting every Morning, and to be temperate in thy Meat and Drink: And if thou hast occasion to bleed, do it on the 28th Day, and it may be beneficial: But take heed that thou bleedest not on the 7th, 10th, 15th, 16th, nor 20th Days, for those are dangerous.

July] In this Month abstain from Venus, for now both the Brain and Humours are open. Bleed not at all this Month, except on very urgent Necessity; and then be sure thou avoid bleeding on the 13th and 15th Days, for they are both perillous.

August] In this Month forbear eating any sort of Morts, or any kind of hot Meats, Drinks, or Spices; and avoid bleeding on the 1st, 20th, 29th, and 30th Days.

On

On the other Days, if Necessity urge, thou mayst; but without an absolute Need, it is better to let it alone.

September] In this Month thou mayst eat Fruit without Danger, provided it be ripe, and not infected; but bleed not on the 4th, 16th, 21st, nor 22d Days; for then thou wilt find it prejudicial: But if thou bleed on the 17th, or 18th Day, either for the Falling-sickness, Frenzy, Dropſie, or Palsie, thou shalt not need to fear them that Year.

October] In this Month, if thou drink Wine, and other wholesome Liquors, it will comfort thy Heart. But bleed not, unless there be great occasion, and then see that the Sign be good for thee. And yet let the Occasion be what it will, I advise thee to forbear bleeding on the 3d, 5th, and 14th Days.

November] In this Month bleed not at all, unless upon great Necessity; for now the Blood lies in the Head-vein; neither is it convenient for thee to bathe, but thou mayst vent thee a little of grasing; for all the Humours are now apt to bleed. But if urgent Necessity require that thou be let blood, yet see that thou bleedest not on the 5th, 6th, 15th, 19th, 28th, nor 29th Days.

December] In this Month bleed not, without it be absolutely necessary: And yet even in such a Case be sure thou bleed not on the 5th, 7th, 15th, 17th, nor 22d Days; but on the 26th Day, thou mayst bleed without Damage. In this Month also see thou keep thy Shins from the Fire.

*Whoever 'tis that does intend to bleed,
Let 'em to the foregoing Rules take heed:
For these Directions were by: b' Ancients penn'd,
To caution those that do to bleed intend;
For here thou all the several Days mayst see,
In which thy Bleeding may Unbealifful be.
Nor needst thou of a Doctor ask Advice,
Our Author here has been so very Nice.*

I. Directions for the Letting of Blood, shewing where every Vein in the Body of Man may be readily found.



Those that are troubled with the Megrim, Fevers, Lethargy, or Pains in the Head, must be let blood in the Vein which is in the midst of the Forehead.

Those that are of a dull Understanding, and are troubled with Deafness, and Shortness of Breath; also those that have the Measles, or Leprosie, must be let Blood in two Veins behind the Ears.

Those that are troubled with too Much Blood in the Head, which is bad for the Sight, ought to be let blood in the Arterial Veins near the Temples; which is also very good against the Gout, Megrim, and divers other Disorders of the Head.

For Imposthumes, Swellings in the Throat, Squinancy, and other such like Distempers, let a Man bleed in two Veins under the Tongue.

When the Leprosie proceeds from abundance of Blood, it will be proper to bleed in the two Original Veins in the Neck; but not without the Advice of the Physician.

Those that are troubled with Phtisick, and Short-windedness, and are given to Spit Blood, ought to bleed in the Feet, and they will find Ease.

Bleed.

Bleeding at the Liver-Vein in the Arm, takes away the extraordinary Heats of the Body, and keepeth it in a good State of Health; and is very available against the Yellow-jaundice, and Imposthumes of the Liver, and against the Palsie.

The Pains that comes from the Stomack and Side, Blains, Blotches, Imposthumes, and divers other Accidents that proceed from too much Repletion of Blood are cured by letting Blood in the Vein between the Middle-finger and the Little-finger.

For the Dropsie, let blood on the right Side between the Womb and the Branch; Diseases proceeding from the Milk, on the left Side: And here note, The Part should bleed proportionably according to their Fatness or Leanness; and this ought not to be done without the Advice of a Doctor.

For Botches and Imposthumes proceeding from the Groin, let blood in the Vein named *Saphen*, which is one of the three under the Ankle of the Foot. It is all of great Advantage to Cures to descend in Women, and to prevent the Hemorrhoids in the secret Parts.

When any Person is taken by the Pestilence, caused by Repletion of Humours, let 'em bleed in the Vein that is between the Wreists of th' Feet and the great Toe, but let the Patient be sure to bleed within twenty four hours after he is first seiz'd with his Distemper, and let it be with respect to the Patient's Body, whether it be fat or lean.

If the Eyes run with Water, or be very red, or any other ill, proceeding from the overflowing of Blood and humours, let the Patient bleed in the two Veins that are in the Angles of the Eyes.

If the Nose be red and pimpled, and the Face be red and pimpled in like manner, and be troubled with Drops, Scabs, Pustules and other Infections, that proceed from too much Blood, let the Patient bleed in the Vein which is at the end of the Nose,

For the Tooth-ach, and the Canker in the Mouth, let the Party troubled be let blood in the four Veins that are in the Gums in the Mouth.

Those that are tainted with a stinking Breath, let

let blood in the Vein that is between the Lip and the chin.

There are four Veins in each Arm; the highest of the four is from the Head, the Heart challenges the second, and the third is from the Liver, the last is called the Low-liver Vein, and comes from the Mel. These Different Veins should be bled upon different Occasions: for Instance, for Pains in the Head, Eyes, Ears, Heart, swell'd Faces, and those that are red; it is most proper to bleed that Vein in the Arm which has Relation to the Head. For Fevers, either *Tertian* or *Quartan*, the Lower-liver Vein is the most proper to be bled; then Care must be taken that the Orifice be made wide and less deep than usual, lest thereby it not only galls but also damages a Sinew that is underneath called the *Lezura*.

There are three Veins in each; and that above the thumb is proper to bleed, in order to remove the Heat from the Face, and to dissipate the thick Blood, and Humours that are in the Head; this Vein being more proper than in the Arm.

Against all Fevers, *Tertian* and *Quartan*, Fleemes, and other Obstructions about the Paps and Mel; letting blood between the Little-finger, and the Leech-finger, does very much.

Against Pains and Humours in the Groin and Genitals, bleed a Vein in the Thigh.

Against Pains in the Flanks, and to dissipate all Humours that would gather therein, and to restrain too great a Flux in the Menstrues in Women, it exceedingly does to bleed the Vein under the Angle of the Foot, which is called the *Sciot*.

VIII. Choice Receipts, both in Physick and Surgery.

1. Of the great Virtues of Crocus Marcus.

THIS is a Powder which you may have at the Apothecary's, and this amongst all other Medicines in the world, is the most excellent against the Bloody-flux, as follows; Take one Ounce of Conserve of Roses, and

and one Scruple of *Crocus Matis*, and mix them together; then let the Patient eat in the Morning, and fast thereon two hours; and this (by the Grace of God) will help him, altho' he has had it never so long, or fore. It is also given above all other Medicines, in the latter end of a Dropisie; and also against the Flux of the Menstrues, Bleeding at the Nose, and all other Fluxes whatsoever; it helpeth those that spit Blood. It is excellent to stop the Flux in Wounds, and to heal them, and dry them, if ye strewe the Powder thereon.

2. *Of the Virtue and Operation of the Quintessence of Honey, and the Oil of Wax.*

You must understand, that honey is rather a Liqueur Divine, than Humane, because it falleth from Heaven upon Herbs and Flowers, and is such a sweet thing, that the like cannot be found on Earth: This Quintessence is of such a Virtue, that if any Man be almost dead, and drink two or three Drams thereof, he will presently recover. If you wash any Wound therewith, or other Sore, it will quickly heal. It is excellent against the Cough, Catarrh, or Pain of the Melt, and many other Diseases: it helpeth the Falling-sickness, Palsie, and preserveth the Body from Putrefaction.

The Oil of Wax worketh in Wounds most miraculously, healing them, be the same never so big; and wide (being before wide stitched up) in the space of eleven or twelve Days; but smaller Wounds in three or four days by anointing the same therewith, and laying a Cloth thereon wet in the same. Moreover, for inward Diseases it is excellent: It provoketh Urine which is stopp'd. It helpeth Stiches, and Pain of the Loins, if you drink one Dram thereof in White Wine; it helpeth the Colic, Gout, or Sciatica, and all other Grievs coming of Cold.

3. *Of the manifold Operations of the Oil of Cinamon.*

This Oil is of a miraculous Nature, for it pierceth thro' the Flesh and Bones, being very hot and dry, and is good against all cold and moist Diseases, being comfortable for the Head and Heart, working the same Operation.

ation on a dying Man as the former: To be short, this Oil is of such Operation and Virtue, that if a Man drinke ever so little, he shall feel it work to his Fingers and toes Ends, therefore it pierceth thro' the whole Body, helping all Diseases that come of cold and flegmatick Humours: It availeth much with Women in Travail; it driveth away the Measles and Spots; if the Face and Hands be anointed therewith, it warmeth the Breast, and helps the cold Cough; It consumes a'l cold Fluxes that proceed from the Brain and Head, and causeth quiet sleep. In brief, this Oil may be used instead of the Natural Balm for many Diseases.

How to make Oil of Rosemary Flowers, with its Virtue.

Take Rosemary Flowers and stamp them, then put them into a Glass with strong Wine, and stop it close, setting it in the Sun for five or six Days, and then distill with a soft Fire, and you shall have both Water and Oil, which you must separate, keeping the Oil close in the Glass; whose Virtues are these:

It helpeth against all Pains in the Head, altho' they have continued seven Years; it comforteth the Memory, and also preserveth the Eyes, if you drink now and then Drop or two, and put another into the Eyes; it helpeth those that are deaf, if it be put into their Ears and so drunk with good Wine, it openeth all Stoppings of the Liver and Milt, and helpeth against the Dropsie and yellow-jaundice; it breaketh Wind, easeth Chollick, and rising of the Mother. It is also excellent against the stiffness, or those which have drunk Poison, if they drink of this Oil, and lay them down to sweat. It comforteth the Heart, and cleanseth the Blood, and maketh Man Merry, and causeth a good Colour; it helpeth those that have the Canker and Fistula, and such like. To be brief, it helpeth all Diseases of the Body that come of cold and moist Humours, altho' never so evil.

5. How to cure that troublesome Companion the Ague.

Take the common bitter Drink without the Purgatives to Quarts; Salt of Wormwood two Quinces; the best

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English Saffron a dram. After you have taken a Vomick or a convenient Purge, take half a Pint of this three times a Day, viz. in the Morning fasting, three a Clock in the Afternoon, and last at Night.

6. *How to cure that tormenting Disease the Cholick.*

Take Anniseeds, sweet Fennel-seeds, Coriander, Caraway-seeds, of each two drams: Cummin seeds a dram raised Ginger a small quantity, Bruise all in a Mortar and put them into a Quart of *Nanis* Brandy: Let them infuse three Days, shaking the Bottle three or four times a Day, then strain and keep it for Use. Take two or three Spoonfuls in the Fit.

7. *How to help Deafness, and to expel Wind from the Head.*

Take five or six Drops, or more of Wine, or good *Aqua Vita*, in a Spoon, and holding down your Head on one side, let one pour the same into your Ear, let it continue there about the space of half a quarter of an Hour, still holding your Head aside that it run not out, and then you shall hear a most terrible Noise and Rumbling in your Head, which is the Wind; then turn your Head aside, and the Water will run out again very hot. Now when you have done thus much on one side, you may do as much on the other; but be sure to keep your Head warm after you have done: This I have often proved, and found Ease thereby.

8. *How to give Ease, and help the raging Pain of the Teeth without drawing.*

This is also performed with the Spirit of Wine, or good *Aqua Vita* (as you have read in the former Receipt) by pouring it into the Ears, especially on that side where your Pain lieth, but after that you have let the Water run forth of your Ears, then with more of the same Water (against the Fire) you must rub and chafe your Cheeks and under your Jaws, and behind your Ears, stroaks of them upwards with your Hands toward the Neck, to drive back the Humours; for it is nothing else but cold Rheum that distilleth from the Head into the Gums.

which causeth the Pain; therefore besure to keep the
had warm when you have done.

9. *How to strengiben and comfort the Eyes.*

Dip a clean Rag in a few Drops of *Aqua Vita*, and with
the same wipe the Corbers of the Lyes, Eye-brows, and
temples, which will keep back the Rheum, and greatly
lengthen and comfort the Eyes; of which I have often
made Trial, and found much Comfort.

*Of Fraçures which are Bones broken, and also Dislo-
cations, or Joints displaced, with their Cure.*

Many times it happeneth that Legs, Arms and Fingers
are broken, or out of Joint, and the Parties so hurt are
devoid of help, by reason they have no Chirurgeon near
them, therefore for the Relief of such Persons, I have
set down some Directions, by which they may be
relieved of their Pain; but I would not wish them to trust
in their own Skill, if they have any expert Chirurgeon
at hand.

If a Leg, or Arm be broken, then have a Care to
set the Member in the same manner as it was before,
which you shall do in this manner.

Take a Towel, and make it fast above the place where
it is broken, and then take another Towel, and fasten
it underneath the place where it is broken, then cause
two Men to pull those two Towels, that they may there-
by extend, or stretch out the Member, and when the
Member is stretched forth at length, place the broken
bones as they were at first, and so by little and little let
them slack their pulling; then have a Cloath ready, so
that it may compass the whole Member, wet this
Cloath in the White of Egg; and Oil of Roses mingled
together, and lay it on the grieved Part, then rowl it
up with a Linnen Rowler of four Fingers broad, and
two Yards long, wet the Rowler in Water and Vinegar
and dreg together.

First, rowl it about the Fracture three or four times;
then down-ward, and then up-ward, and so fasten it;
then rowl it with another Rowler after the same manner,

on these, place thin Splints of light Wood armed with
 Toe, one Finger's Breadth from each other, and bind
 them on with Tape, then place the Member on some
 Pillow for twenty Days; but if a painful Itch do arise
 open and foment the place with warm Water, and then
 anoint it with *Unguentum Album*, and rowl it up again.

If that a Finger be broken, rowl it with a convenient
 Rowler, and splint it, and use the Means afore said.

11. *A precious Salve for all those that have had any Mem-
 bers out of Joint, call'd, Jeremy of Brunswick's Salve.*

This Salve hath healed those that have had their Mem-
 bers out of Joint. or that have been wounded, and could
 not stir or bow the Member where they had the hurt;
 by this Salve did he bring a any stiff and crooked Joint
 again to their former Strength, to the great Admirati-
 on of all Men, both Chirurgeons and others.

How to make the Salve: Take two Ounces of old Horse
 Grease, and of Duck's Grease, and Goose Grease, Hen
 or Capons Grease, of each two Ounces; Linseed-meal
 Fenugreek meal, of each two Ounces; Oil-olive six
 Ounces; Opopanax, Mastick, and Frankincense, of each
 an Ounce; dissolve the Gums in White Wine that
 is to be dissolved, and powder the others; mingle them
 together, and add Wax and Turpentine to them, then
 boyl them all together with good stirring.

12. *How to Order and Dress a Wound, when it is first
 with the Remedy.*

First remove all such things as are in the Wound,
 clotted Blood, Wood, Iron, or the like, then dry the
 Blood with a Cloth or sponge, and wash it with
 White Wine, and apply some Ungents or Balms to the
 same, and on that a Plaister fit for a Wound, then rowl
 it gently, and in a good Form, for that helpeth to
 strengthen the Cure. If the Wound be of any Length,
 may stretch it in three or more places, but beware
 to leave a place at the lower part thereof, for to pull
 it self thereby.

The End of the Second Part.

T H

T H B

BOOK of KNOWLEDGE,

Treating of the

Wisdom of the Ancients:

The Third Part.

g an Abstract of the Art of Physiognomy and
 almistry; together with the Signification of
 Moles, and Interpretation of Dreams, &c.

of Physiognomy, and the Judgments made thereby.

Physiognomy is an ingenious Science or Knowledge
 of Nature by which the Inclinations and Disposi-
 tions of every Creature are understood: And
 use some of the Members are uncompounded, and
 e of themselves, as the Tongue, the Heart, &c. and
 e are of a mixt Nature, as the Eye, the Nose, and o-
 s, we therefore say, That there are many Signs which
 e and live together, which inform a wise Man how
 make his Judgments, before he be too rash to deliver
 the World.

For is it to be esteem'd a foolish or idle Art, seeing it
 derived from the superiour Bodies: For there is no
 of the Face of a Man, but what is under the pecu-
 Influence or Government, not only of the seven Pla-
 nets.

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nets, but also of the twelve Signs of the Zodiack; and from each governing Part is the Nature and Inclination of a Man or Woman plainly foretold, if the Person undertaking this Province, or pretending to it, be an Artist: Which that my Reader may attain to, I shall set these things in a clearer Light by the following Figure



By this the Reader may see at first Glance, that the Forehead is govern'd by ♂ Mars, the right Eye is under the Dominion of \odot Sol, the left Eye is rul'd by the Moon ☾ or Luna; the right Ear is the Care of Jupiter ♃ , the left of Saturn ♄ ; the ruling of the Nose is claim'd by Venus ♀ , (which by the way, is one Reason, that in all unlawful Venerial Encounters, the Nose is so subject to bear the Scars which are gotten in those Wars,) And the nimble Mercury ♂ , the Significator of Eloquence, claims the Dominion of the Mouth, and that very Justly.

Thus have the seven Planets divided the Face among them; but not with so absolute a Sway, but that the twelve Signs of the Zodiack come in for a part: And therefore the Sign ♋ Cancer presides in the undermo

of the Forehead, and Δ *Leo* attending upon the
 right Eye-brow, as \mathcal{H} *Sagittary* does upon the right Eye,
 \mathcal{L} *Libra* upon the right Ear: Upon the left Eye,
 Eye-brow you will find \mathcal{A} *Aquarius* and \mathcal{G} *Gemini*,
 \mathcal{V} *Aries* taking care of the left Ear: \mathcal{T} *Taurus* rules
 the middle of the Forehead, and \mathcal{V} *Capricorn* the
 nose: \mathcal{M} *scorpio* takes upon him the Protection of the
 cheek; \mathcal{M} *Virgo* claims the Precedence of the right
 cheek, and \mathcal{H} *Pisces* of the left. And thus the Face of
 a man is canton'd out amongst the Signs and Planets, which
 if carefully attended to, will sufficiently inform the
 Astrologer how to pass a Judgment. For according to the
 nature of the Sign or Planet ruling, so also is the Judge-
 ment to be the Part ruled; which all those that have
 understanding know easily how to apply.

I shall now proceed to give a particular Judgment of
 several Parts of the Body: And first

[*of the Head*] A large Head shews a Person stupid and
 without Apprehension; also a very small Head signifies the
 same; but a Head of a Man being neither great nor small
 is the Prognostick of a wise Man; for all Extreames are
 irregular and a Deviation from Nature; and Experi-
 ence has made it manifest, that a great Head and small
 members, do always produce much Indiscretion and
 folly, either in Man or Woman. But we must also con-
 sider the several Parts of the Head: And first

[*of the Hair*] The Hair is the only Excrecence of a
 soft Brain; yet the Ancients observe several things
 in it; As, if the Hair be thin, it shews a Man to be
 of weak Constitution; but if curled and thick, it shews
 a Person to be of a hot Complexion; if the Hair be
 long, and stand upright, either upon the Head, or any
 other Part of the Body, it shews a Person extremely sub-
 ject to Fear, and very apt to be frighted. If the Hair
 be thick and lank, it shews the Person to be meek and
 humble, and his Constitution inclining to cold.

[*of the Forehead*.] A large Forehead shews a liberal
 Person; but the Forehead narrow, denotes a foolish Per-
 son; a long Forehead shews one apt to learn; a high
 forehead, swelling and round, is a sign of a crafty Man,

and a Coward, a Forehead full of Wrinkles, shew a Man to be envious and crafty.

Of the Eyes.] The Eyes being moist and clear, shew Mirth, good Manners, and an honest Life; but if the Eyes be declining, and looking downward, or red and very great, it betokeneth fleshly Lust. Small hollow Eyes signify Covetousness; gray Eyes, an evil Man, hollow Eyes a crafty Man, rowling Eyes, a wicked and vicious Man, black Eyes does denote a sharp and piercing Wit, but one lustful and incontinent; great Eyes, denote Sloth, trembling Eyes, Sluggishness, glittering Eyes, betoken Drunkenness, smiling and twinkling Eyes shew a merry Life. Eyes of Divers Colours and small, denotes a crafty and flattering, Eyes turned towards the Nose shew a Man given to Women. Great dropping Eyes with an unstable Countenance, shew a Man mad: The Circle of the Ball green, declares a crafty wicked Man and a Thief: Moist Eyes denotes stoutness of Stomach, perfect Speech, and good Counsel. Great glittering Eyes shew a Man gluttonous and mad. High Eyes, large, clear, pure and moist, are tokens of circumspect diligent Persons, and Lovers. Eyes always running, without Sicknesse cause it, shews foolishness. Small and hollow Eyes, shews covetous, deceitful, wrathful and angry Men. Cheerful Eyes, betoken just Men, of a pleasant Disposition, kind and holy. Winking Eyes shew a Thief, and one that lays wait to catch and insnare Men. Blare Eyes signify a Whore-master.

Of the Eye-brows.] Upright Eye-brows are amiable, but the Eye-brows hanging over, shew an effeminate Person. The Brows very hairy denote an Impediment in a Man's Speech; and the Brows being extended to the Temple shew a Man to be a Sloven and uncleanly.

Of the Ears.] Open Ears shews a Man to be without Reason and understanding; great Ears an unwise Man and small Ears a Fool: Square Ears, and of a middle size, shew a learned and wise Man.

Of the Nose.] A great Nose, shews a good Man; a little Nose a deceitful Person. A sharp Nose, denotes an angry Person and a Scold: Thick and low, a Person of

Manne s. The Nose stretching to the Mouth, denotes honesty, Strength, and Aptness to Learning. A Nose like an Ape, betokens a libidinous and riotous Person. *Of the Nostrils.* The Nostrils thick and strong, betokeneth Strength; if round, fair; drawn in length, mer- and courageous. The Nostrils narrow and round, are tokens of a foolish Person.

Of the Mouth. A very big Mouth, with the upper lip hanging over, signifies a Man foolish and unsteadfast, a rash Man, a Babler, a Glutton, and an ungodly Man. An indifferent large Mouth, sheweth a bold and courageous Man, and a Warriour.

Of the Lips. Thin Lips with a little Mouth, shew an eminate Person. Slender, thin, and fine Lips, betoken Eloquence. Fleishy and great Lips, a Fool. And those whose Teeth bear out their Lips, are generally contumacious, Slanderers, and unfaithful, also addicted to the love of Women.

Of the Face. A lean Face, is a Token of a wise Man; a Face plain and flat, denotes a Man full of Strife; a Face without any rising or swelling, denotes a Person injurious and unclean; a fleshy Face shews a Man not to learn; a sad Face sometimes denotes Foolishness, and sometimes Wisdom. A fat Face shews a Man to be a Liar, and foolish. A round Face signifies Folly. A great Face shews a Man dull and slow about any Business. A well-proportion'd Face, shews a Person to have virtuous Qualities, and to live a commendable Life, whether they be rich or poor.

Of the Voice. A shrill Voice denotes a Person to be choleric and hasty: A great and hoarse Voice shews a Person to be injurious, and of a merciless Temper. A weak and low Voice, shews a Man to be fearful and cowardly. A grave and slow Voice, shews a Man to be of a sedate and quiet Temper, and one of great Strength.

Of the Neck. A Neck inclining to the right Side, shews a temperate Man; but turning to the left Side, a Fool, and a Man given to unlawful Love. A crooked Neck shews a covetous Man. A thick Neck, denotes a rude, barbarous, and ill-natur'd Man. A long slender

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Neck, shews a Man to be a Coward. A thick and long Neck, a furious and stubborn Person. A mean Neck, strong and virtuous Man, and one inclin'd to Learning.

Of the Breast.] A large Breast is always good, and presents Magnanimity, Boldness, Honesty, and Courage. A narrow Breast denotes Imbecility, or Weakness of Body and Mind. A purple or gross Breast, shews a Man to be morose, cruel and void of Pity. The Pappe Dugs hanging down from the Breast, shews a violent cholerick Man.

Of the Back.] A broad Back is a sign of Strength; but the mean Proportion of both Back and Breast, is always commendable. A crooked or hump Back, is generally a Token of a nigardly and covetous Person.

Of the Belly.] A lank Belly, with a high Breast, denotes a Man of Understanding, Courage, and Counsel: But a great Belly shews an indiscreet, foolish, proud Man, and given to Luxury.

Of the Arms.] Very long Arms, are a sign of Boldness, Strength and Honesty. Short Arms denotes a Foment of Discord and Strife among Friends,

Of the Hands.] The Hands very short, denote a clownish, rude, ill-bred Person. And if fat and fleshy, with the Fingers so also, it shews they are inclin'd to Theft. Small Hands and long Fingers, denote Person of a genteel Carriage, but very crafty.

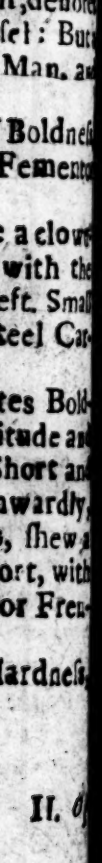
Of the Legs.] Large and well-set Legs, denotes Boldness; large Legs and full of Sinews, shews Fortitude and Strength. Slender Legs, denotes Ignorance. Short and fat Legs, Cruelty. Legs crooked and hollowed inwardly, is a sign of very ill Men. Soft and swelling Legs, shew a Man to be of ill Manners. The Shin cross and short, with a sharp Heel and fat Thighs, do denote Madness or Frensie to happen to that Party.

Of the Feet.] Small and slender Feet, denote Hardness, but the Feet full of Flesh, declare Foolishness.

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Parts, as in the Ball of the Thumb, which is called the Mount of Venus; under each of the Fingers are also Mounts, which are each one govern'd by a several Planet; and the Hollow of the Hand is called the Plain Mass.

I now proceed to give Judgment of these several Lines. And in the first place take notice, that in Palmistry the left Hand is chiefly to be regarded; because therein the Lines are most visible, and have the strictest Communication with the Heart and Brains. Now having premised these, in the next place, observe the Line of Life, and if it be fair, extended to its full length, and not broken with an intermixture of cross Lines, it shews long Life and Health; and it is the same if a double Line of Life appears, as there sometime does. When the Star appears in this Line, it is a significator of great Losses and Calamities: If on it there be the Figure of two O's or a Y, it threatens the Persons with Blindness. If it wraps it self about the Table Line, then does it promise Wealth and Honour to be attain'd by Prudence and Industry. If the Line be cut or jagged at the upper end, it denotes much sickness. If this Line cut by any Line coming from the mount of Venus, it declares the Person to be unfortunate in Love, and Business also, and threatens him with sudden Death. A Cross between the Line of Life and the Table Line, shews the Person to be very liberal and charitable, and of a noble Spirit. Let us now see the significations of the Table Line.

The Table Line, when broad, and of a lovely Colour, shews a healthful Constitution, and a quiet and contented Mind, and a courageous Spirit. But if it have Crosses towards the Little Finger, it threatens the Party with much Affliction by sickness. If the Line be double, or divided in three parts in any of the Extremities, it shews the Person to be of a generous Temper, and of a good Fortune to support it. But if this Line be forked at the end, it threatens the Person shall suffer by Jealousies, Fears and Doubts, and with the loss of Riches gotten by deceit. If three Points such as these . . . are found in it, they denote the Person prudent and liberal, a lover of

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arning and of a good Temper. If it spreads it self towards the fore and middle Finger, and ends blunt, it denotes preferment. Let us now see what is signify'd by The Middle Finger: This Line has in it oftentimes (if there is scarce one Hand in which it varies not) divers very significant Characters: Many small Lines between this and the Table Line, threaten the Party with sickness, but also give him hope of recovery. A half Cross branching into this Line, declares the Person shall have Honour, Riches and good Success in all his Undertakings. A half Moon denotes cold and watry Distempers; but a Son or Star upon this Line, promises Prosperity and Riches. This Line double in a Woman shews she will have several Husbands, but without any Children to them.

The Line of Venus, if it happens to be cut or divided by the fore Finger, threatens Ruin to the Party, and that it shall befall him by means of lascivious Women, and bad Company. Two Crosses upon this Line, one being on the fore Finger, and the other bending toward the middle Finger, shews the Party to be weak, and inclin'd to Modesty and Virtue; indeed it generally denotes Modesty in Women, and therefore those who desire such wives, usually chuse them by this Standard.

The Liver Line, if it be straight and cross'd by other Lines, shews the Person to be of a sound Judgment, and piercing Understanding: But if it be winding, crooked and bending outward, it shews Deceit and Flattery, and that the Person is not to be trusted. If it makes a Triangle \triangle , a Quadrangle \square , it shews the Person to be of noble Descent, and ambitious of Honour and Promotion. If it happens that this Line and the middle Line begin near each other, it denotes a Person to be weak in his Judgment, if a Man, but if a Woman, danger by hard Labour.

The Plain of Mars, being in the Hollow of the Hand, if the Lines pass thro' it, which render it very significant: This Plain being hollow, and the Lines being crooked and distorted, threaten the Party to fall by his enemies. When the Lines beginning at the Wrist are

long within the Plain, reaching the Brawn of the Hand, they shew the Person to be one given to Quarrelling, often in Broils, and of a hot and fiery Spirit, by which he shall suffer much Damage. If deep large Crosses in the middle of the Plain, it shews the Party shall obtain Honour by Martial Exploits; but if it be a Woman, that she shall have several Husbands, and easie Labour with her Children.

The *Line of Death* is fatal, when any Crosses or broken Lines appear in it; for they threaten the Person with Sickness and a short Life. A clouded Moon appearing therein, threatens a Child-bed Woman with Death. A bloody Spot in the Line, denotes a violent Death. A Star like a Comet, threatens Ruin by War, and Death by Pestilence. But if a bright Sun appear therein, it promises long Life and Prosperity.

As for the *Line in the Wrist*, being fair, they denote good Fortune; but if crossed and broken, the contrary.

Thus much with respect to the several Lines in the Hand. Now as to the Judgment to be made from the Hand it self; If the Hand be soft and long, and lean withal, it denotes the Person of a good Understanding, a lover of Peace and Honesty, discreet, serviceable, a good Neighbour, a lover of Learning. He whose Hands are very thick, and very short, is thereby signified to be faithful strong and laborious, and that cannot long retain Anger. He whose hands are full of hairs, and those hairs thick, and great ones, if his Fingers withal be crooked, is thereby noted to be luxurious, vain, false, of a dull Understanding and Disposition, and more foolish than wise. He whose Hands and Fingers do bend upwards is commonly a Man liberal, serviceable, a keeper of Secrecy, and apt, to his power, (for he is seldom fortunate) to do any Man a Courtship. He whose Hand is stiff, and will not bend at the upper Joynt near to his Finger, is always a wretched miserable person, covetous, obstinate, incredulous, and one that will believe nothing that contradicts his own private Interest.

And thus much shall suffice to be said of Judgments made by Palmistry.

II. The Signification of Moles in any Part of the Body.



A Mole on the Forehead of Man or Woman, denote they shall grow rich, and attain to great Possessions, being beloved of their Friends and Neighbours.

A Mole on the Eye-brow, shews a Man to be incontinent, and given to the Love of Women; but if it be a Woman, it signifies a good Husband.

He or She that has a Mole on the Nose, signifies they love their Pleasure more than any thing else.

A Mole on the Chin, shews the Party shall never stand in need of his Kin, but shall get Money, and grow very rich.

A Mole on the Neck, denotes him honourable, and prudent in all his Actions. But if a Woman, it shews her of a weak Judgment, and apt to believe the worst of her Husband.

A Mole on a Man's Shoulder, signifies Adversity, and threatens him with an unhappy End. But a Woman having a Mole on the same Place, it shews she shall abound in Honour and Riches.

A Man or Woman having a Mole on their Wrist or Hand, denotes increase of Children, but Afflictions in old Age.

A Man or Woman having a Mole near the Heart, upon the Breast, shews them irreligious, wicked and malicious.

A Mole on the Belly, shews the Person to be addicted to Gluttony and Lasciviousness.

A Mole on the Knee, shews a Man shall be fortunate in marrying; and that his Wife shall be beautiful, virtuous, and very wealthy: A Woman having one in the same place, shews she shall be virtuous, happy and fruitful in Children.

A Mole on the Ankle, denotes the Man to be Affectionate, and all the Part of a Woman, like *Sardanapalus* at the Spinning-wheel: And a Woman having the like she shall affect to be Lord over her Husband.

A Mole on the Foot, shews a Man prosperous in getting Riches, and happy in his Children. If a Woman has the same, it also betokens her the same happiness.

IV. Of the Interpretation of Dreams as they relate to Good or Bad Fortune, &c.

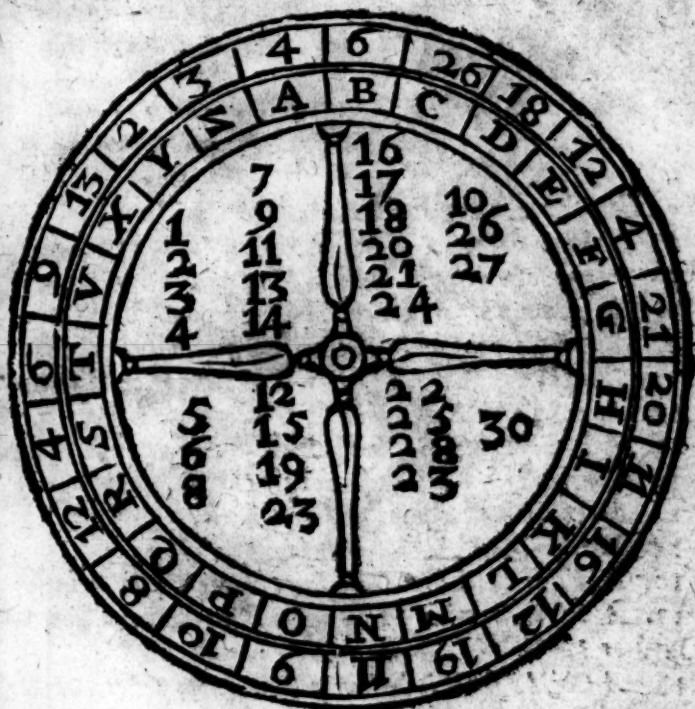


TO dream you are bit by a Serpent, signifies some Danger, will befall you by secret and subtille Enemities.

es. To dream you fly in the Air, signifies a speedy journey, or some hasty News: To dream you fight, and overcome, signifies you'll get the better in Law-suits, or other controversies. To dream a Lion fawns upon you, denotes the favour of great Persons. To dream of black coffins and Mourners, denotes the Death of some loving friend or Relation. To dream you see a Friend dead, denotes the Party to be in good Health. To dream you are in a Field of standing Corn, betokens Prosperity and plenty. To dream of gathering up small Pieces of Money, betokens Loss and Disappointment; but receiving of Money, Profit and Advantage. To dream you are on Horseback, and that he runs away with you, denotes you shall speedily be call'd away on some Business contrary to your liking. A Woman dreaming she kisses another Woman, denotes Disappointment in Love and Barrenness. To dream you are pleasantly sailing on a calm Water, denotes a peaceable and quiet Life; but if a Storm arise, expect Troubles. For a woman to dream a Ring is put on her Finger, denotes Success in Love, and Marriage; but if it be suddenly took off, or fall off, it signifies Disappointment in Love, and the breaking off the Match. To dream of Fire denotes Anger and Loss. To dream you see a Sow with Pigs, denotes Fruitfulness. To dream you are hunting a Hare, and she escapes, betokens Loss and Disappointment in Business. To dream a Gold-chain falls from your Neck, betokens the loss of the Favour of Friends. To dream you are courting a beautiful Woman, betokens Flattery. To dream you are forc'd against your Will to descend from a pleasant Hill, betokens falling from Promotion, and Disappointment in preferment. To dream of a sudden Fit of Joy at the sight of any thing, betokens the Arrival of Friends. To dream you are at Banquets, but do not Eat, betokens scarcity. To dream one puts a new Glove on, and it remains so, betokens new Friendship, or Marriage. To dream you fall into a deep Pit, denotes some sudden Surprize and Danger. A Woman to dream she is with Child, denotes Sorrow and Heaviness. To dream that you quench Fire, denotes overcoming Anger, and Recovery.

covery from Sicknes. To dream you hear a Voite, but see not who utters it, denotes you shall be deluded by feigned Pretenders. To dream you are walking in a Garden of Flowers, and among Groves of Trees, denotes much Pleasure and Delight to ensue from virtuous Conversation. To dream of Moons contending in the Firmament, denotes Divisions among Friends and Relations. To dream your Teeth are drawn, or drop out, denotes the Loss of Children, or other Relations. To dream of drinking unmeasurably, denotes you will fall into some violent hot Disease. To dream of Thunder, Lightning, and a troubled Sky, denotes Displeasure, Crosses and Sicknes. To dream you are pursued by furious wild Beasts, but cannot avoid them, denotes Danger from Enemies. To dream you see your deceased Brothers and Sisters, signifies long Life. To dream you are shooting in a Bow, signifies Honour and Preferment. To dream you manage Business of great Concernment, signifies Obstruction. To dream you are making Candles, signifies Rejoycing. To dream you are a going to hear Divine Service, signifies Honour and Joy. To dream you hear Dogs bark, and to be disturb'd thereat, signifies the Overthrow of your Enemies. To dream you are with Jesus Christ, signifies Consolation. To dream you build a Church, or erect an Altar, signifies some of your Family will become a Priest. To dream you see yourself sitting, or lying in a Church, signifies Change of Apparel. To dream that you are playing with Dogs, is a very good Sign.

Of the Ancient Wheel of Fortune, approv'd and affirm'd by the most eminent Philosophers; by which any thing you desire to know, may readily and easily be resolv'd, according to the Rules of Art.



Now that you may the more easily apprehend the Meaning of this Wheel of Fortune, and how such Questions as you propound may be resolv'd by it: First, Pitch upon what Number you like best, but let it not exceed 30: Then take the Number of the Day, as it is set down, and the Number of the Circle of the Wheel above the Letters, which must be the Letters that begin your Name. Then put the Numbers altogether, and divide 'em by 30, and looks in the Body of the Wheel for what remains; and if it happen in the upper Part of the Wheel, your Answer will be in the Affirmative; if in the lower Part, the Negative. In the manner, to know if the Party shall obtain their Love,

Love, take the Number that stands over the first Letter of your Name, and of the Planet and Day of the Week divide the Total of these by 30: If it be over, it will come to pass; if under, not.

Questions to be answer'd by the Wheel of Fortune.

1. Whether any Fight shall happen in a Campaign, or not?
2. Which of the contending Parties, that make War, shall have the Victory.
3. Whether a Town besieged, shall be taken or not?
4. Whether there shall be a Peace between two Princes at War.
5. Whether a Captain be courageous, or not.
6. The Favour you desire of a Person, shall you obtain it?
7. Preferment desired, shall a Man obtain it?
8. The Favour of a Prince, shall it be gain'd?
9. Shall a Captain be in Favour with his General?
10. Whether the Horse shall win the Race he is to run?
11. In a Suit of Law, who shall overcome?
12. A Prisoner, shall he obtain his Liberty?
13. A sick Person shall he recover?
14. Sicknesse how long it shall continue?
15. Shall a Man obtain what he desires?
16. A Wife, shall her Husband have a Child by her?
17. A Woman with Child, shall she have a Son or a Daughter?
18. A Child, shall it be happy or unhappy?
19. Things stolen, shall they be recovered?
20. Shall the Year be plentiful?
21. A Voyage to Sea, shall it be fortunate?
22. What Trade shall a Man thrive by?
23. Shall a Man gain by Marriage?
24. A Ship, shall it make a good Voyage?
25. A House, is it good to take it or not?
26. Shall a Man be rich or poor?

These, or any other Questions of the like Nature, may be resolved by this ancient Wheel of Fortune.

To proceed upon any Question by this Wheel, first chuse what Number you please: As 7, 8, 9, &c. then take the Number of the Day, set all in Order; then take the Number you shall find in the Wheel, upon the first

Let-

ter of your Name: For example, if your Name be *George*, you may take *G*, and the Number which is over all which set down within the Wheel; and having ed all into one Sum, which divide by 30, and set the rest: As for Instance, If your total Number amount to 145, divide that by 30, and there will 25 remain; which Number you must look for on the Wheel, if it be in the uppermost half, the Matter will succeed; if otherwise, miscarry.

And by the like Process you may find out any thing you would know; always observing, that the Numbers in the Wheel exceed not 30; as you may see in the Wheel.

Alphabetical Tables rightly resolving sundry Questions and Demands, &c.

Which of the opposite Parties that are at War with one another shall get the better.

B	C	D	E	F	G	H
3	22	24	22	3	7	6
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
1	10	33	13	8	13	7
S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
9	8	2	6	6	4	

Now to put this Alphabet rightly in Practice, you must out the proper Names of the contending Parties, shall either Make Wars, or go to Law with each other: Then put those Names into Latin, and let it be in Nominative Case Singular, observing the Orthography; and then as you see in the Alphabet, place unto of those Names the Number belonging to him, according to the Table here before written, and put the total of the said Numbers together; or, which is the same thing, each Man by himself; and when you have done, divide them by 9, and by what remains on the Part and the other, you shall find it with ease. Next take Notice of the following Rules, by which you may know what shall befall the one and the other: And if it happen, that after you have divided the whole by 9;

nothing remains, you must take the last 9 instead of, as Experience will afterwards teach you.

Now it very rarely, if at all, ever happens, that opposite Parties are of the same Name, therefore be diligently for their right Names, and that you may be the better acquainted with this Rule, suppose, for ample's sake, that these two contending Parties shall be *Peter* and *Paul*, if you do but consider what has been laid down before, you shall be able to give a right Judgment. But you must lay this down for a certain Maxim. That the Divine being is the great Causer and Director of all Effects, changing and altering them according to his own Will. And therefore what is here said, according to the Starry Influences, when no superior Power interposes.

P	13	}	makes seven times nine.
E	2267		
T	8		
R	13		
U	2		
S	9	}	resteth 4.

Sum 67.

P	13	}	makes 4. times nine.
A	17		
U	2		
L	10		
U	2		
S	9	}	rests 1.

Sum 37.

And so in this Instance is shew'd unto you their Numbers, and sums; which being divided by 9, to *Peter* there remains 4, and unto *Paul* rests 1.

The following Table likewise lets you see which of two shall get the better, according to the Rule foregoing.

1	The Conqueror is of	3	5	7	9
2		1	4	0	8
3		2	5	7	9
4		1	3	6	8
5		2	4	7	9
6		1	3	5	8
7		2	4	6	8
8		1	3	5	7
9		2	4	6	8

To find out whether a Person speaks true or false.

First write the Person's Name in Latin, upon which you would try this Experiment; and what the Name

The Book of Knowledge. 67

That Day was, in which they told you the Story, and the Numbers thereto belonging, to each of those Letters, according to the following Alphabet. Then make total Sum of all those Numbers, adding 20 thereto, and then divide the whole by 7, and if the remaining Number be even, the Story's false; if odd, 'tis true.

B	C	D	E	F	G	H
2	20	4	14	6	16	7
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
11	11	12	4	14	6	16
S	T	V	X	Y	Z	
18	10	2	2	4	14	

To know whether the Husband or Wife shall be the longer liver.

To resolve this Question, the proper Names both of Man and the Woman must be writ in Latin, and Number belonging to each Letter added thereto, as the foregoing Alphabet; then gathering the Numbers into one Total, divided them by 7: And if the Remainder be even, the Man shall live the longest; but if odd, the Woman.

To tell whether a Woman with Child shall have a Boy or Girl.

The Resolution of this is by writing the proper Names of the Father and Mother, and the Name of the Month wherein she conceived: Then put all the Numbers of the Letters together, dividing them by 7: And if the remaining Number be even, 'twill be a Girl; if odd, a

To know whether a new born Child shall live long or die quickly.

To resolve this, first set down the Parents Names, the Day on which the Child was born; putting to each Letter its Number, as in the last Question: Then add the total Sum, and put to it 25; after which, divide the whole by 7: And if what remains be an even Number, the Child is but short liv'd; but if it be odd, contrary.

To

6. To know which of the Celestial Signs rules at the Birth of any Person.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
9	0	20	0	40	50	60
I	K	L	M	N	O	P
80	0	100	200	300	400	500
R	S	T	V	X	Y	Z

To know this, you must take the Numbers belonging to each Letter of the Name of the Party you desire to know, and of his Parents in Latin; by the foregoing Alphabet; then collect those Numbers into one Sum, dividing the same by 12: And if there remain 1, it signifies *Leo*; if 2, *Aquarius*, 3, *Virgo*; 4, *Sagittarius*; 5, *Cancer*; 6, *Taurus*; 7, *Aries*; 8, *Libra*; 9, *Scorpio*; 10, *Capricorn*; *Pisces*; 12, *Gemini*.

VII. Pleasant Questions in Arithmetick.

1. **A** Thief breaking into an Orchard, stole a certain Number of Pears, and at his coming out he met with three Men, one after another, who threatened to accuse him of Theft; and for to appease them, he gave unto the first Man half the Pears that he stole, who returned him back 12 of them: Then he gave unto the second half of them he had remaining, who returned him back 7: And unto the third Man he gave half the Remainder, who returned him back 4; and in the end he was still remaining 20 Pears. Now do I demand how many Pears he stole in all? To answer this Question, you must work backward; for if you take 4 from 20, there will remain 16, which being doubled make 32, from which abate 7, and there will remain 25, which being doubled makes 50; from which subtract 12, and there will remain 38, which again doubled, make 76, the Number of Pears that he gathered.

2. Let the Party that thinketh, double the Number which he thought, which done, bid him multiply the Sum of them both by 5, and give you the Product (which

will never refuse to do, it being so far above Num-
thought) from the which if you abate the last Fi-
of the Product (which will always be a Cipher, or 5)
Number thought will remain.

Example: Let the Number thought be 53, which
bled maketh 106, and multiplied by 5, makes 530;
if you take away the Cipher which is in the last
5, there will remain 53, the Number thought.

A certain Man having three Daughters, to the El-
he gave 22 Apples, to the Second he gave 16 Ap-
and to the Third he gave 10 Apples, and sent
to the Market to sell them, and gave 'em Command
one as many for a Penny as the other (namely 7 a
) and every one to bring him home so much Money
the other, and neither change either Apples or Mo-
one with another; How could that be?

This to some may seem Impossible; but to the Arith-
micians very easie. For whereas the Eldest had 3 Peni-
worths and one Apple over, the Second two Peniworths
and two Apples over, and the Youngest had one Peni-
worth and three Apples over: So that the Youngest had
any single Apples, and one Peniworth, as the El-
dest had Peniworths and one Apples over, and conse-
quently the Second proportional to them both. They
sold their Markets thus: A Steward coming to buy
for his Lady, bought all the Apples they had at
one Penny, leaving the odd ones behind; then had the
Eldest Sister three Pence and one Apple, the middle Sister
two Pence and two Apples, and the Youngest one Penny
and three Apples. The Steward bringing the Fruit to
his Lady, she lik'd it so well, that she sent him for the
more, who reply'd, there were but few remaining; she
withstanding sent him for them at any Rate. The
Steward coming to the Market again, could not buy the
Apples under a Penny-a-piece (who was fain to give
when had the youngest Sister three Peniworths, the
middle Sister two Peniworths, and the Eldest one Peni-
worth, and so they had all four Pence a piece, and yet
fold

fold as many for a Penny one as another, and neither changed Apples nor Monies one with another, as they were commanded.

4. A Man bought 100 Eggs at three a Penny, having 120 to the Hundred; also he bought 100 more at two a Penny, having likewise 120 to his Hundred; The Eggs being mingled, he sold 'em for 4 Twopence, or 120 to the Hundred as he bought 'em; the Question Whether he gain'd or lost in that Bargain?

If you work by the Rule of Three direct, you shall find that his 120 Eggs at 3 for a Penny, came to 3 Shillings 4 Pence, and his 120 at 2 for a Penny, came to 3 Shillings, which being added, make 8 Shillings 4 Pence. Then again to see what they come to at 5 for 2 Pence, work likewise by the Rule of Three direct, and you shall find that 240 at five for 2 Pence, comes but to 8 Shillings, whereby the Seller loseth 4 Pence of the Money they first cost him.

The End of the Third Part.

T. H. E.

BOOK OF KNOWLEDGE ;

Treating of the

Wisdom of the Ancients :

The Fourth Part.

Farmer's Kalendar : Containing 1. Perpetual
 prognostications for Weather. 2. The whole
 Mystery of Husbandry. 3. The Compleat and Ex-
 tenc'd Farrier, Cow-leech, Shepherd, and
 Shepherd, &c.

Year is the principal Part of Time, by which
 not only the Ages of Men and other Things,
 but also the Times of many Actions in the
 (their Beginnings, Progress, Continuance, and
 Ends) are measured : And is a Periodical Revolu-
 tion of a great Circle of Months and Days, in which the
 Seasons of Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter,
 after one Revolution of the Sun, ordain'd to return
 in their Courses.

There are divers Sorts of Years, as saith the An-
 tients, according to divers Nations, which are different
 from one another, reduced to the Rule of the Celestial
 Motions : The Year is divided into Astronomical and
 Civil Parts.

The Astronomical Year is also Twofold ; that is, Solar
 and Lunar.

The

The *Solar Year* is the time in which the Sun, by proper Motion departing from one Point of the Ecliptick, returns to the same again. And this is called either Natural or Syderial.

1. The Natural, or Tropical Year, is the Space of Time in which the Sun departing out of the Tropick Equinoctial or Solstitial Point, and running thro' the Ecliptick, returneth to the same again.

This Natural or Tropical Year is also Twofold; one is equal, and true, also called unequal,

The mean or equal Tropical Year, contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes, 15 Seconds.

The true or unequal Tropical Year, is sometimes more and sometimes less than the equal, by 6 or 7 Minutes; so it increaseth, or decreaseth according to the swiftness or slow Progress of the Equinoctial or Solstitial Points.

2. The Syderial Year, is the Space of Time in which the Sun returns from the same Star from whence he departed; and is 365 Days, 6 Hours, 9 Minutes; but the Seconds there is a Difference among the Authors.

Now the Lunar Year, is likewise Twofold; the Common, which is 12 Moons, or 354 Days, 8 Hours, 48 Minutes; The Embolismal, which is 13 Moons, or Lunations containing 383 Days, 21 Hours, &c.

The Political or Civil Years, be such as are commended for the Distinction of Times, wherein respect is had either to the Motion of the Sun, or Moon only, or to them both together, according to the Custom of several Nations.

The *Julian*, or old *Roman Year* consisting of 365 Days and 6 Hours: This *Julian Account*, or Year, is used by the English, Muscovites, Syrians, Abassines, Ethiopians, tho' the Name of their Months differs: it is held to be given (which the Vulgar) on the first of January: which is therefore call'd *New Year's Day*: But according to the State Accounts, the Year begins not on the 25th of March, at which time they alter the Date of the Year: As for Example: The first Day of January next, will be reckon'd the first Day of the Year 1728, but because the State first Account begins not till

of March, they commonly write the Date double; 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. from the 1st of January, till the 25th of March; after which they write only 1720. The *Gregorian*, or new Roman Year, is so called; be-
mended by Pope Gregory the XIII, consists of 365
5 Hours, 49 Minutes, and 12 Seconds: It begins
on 22d of December, being 10 Days before the *Fu-*
And is received in all Countries owning the Au-
ty of the See of Rome, and in some Protestant Coun-
also, as in the six or seven Provinces, *Vireich* keeps
the *Julian Account*.

I. Of Months.

The Months by which we measure the Year, are of
two sorts, viz. Astronomical and Political, and
each several Divisions: Astronomical or Natural,
according to the Motion of the Sun and Moon; and
either Solar or Lunar; the Solar, are the Spans of
in which the Sun runs thro' a twelfth part of the
Zodiack, of which they are two sorts, mean, or equal;
or unequal: An equal solar Month, is the Time in
which the Sun by his mean motion goeth a twelfth part
of the Zodiack; and is always 30 Days, 10 Hours, 29
Minutes, 6 Seconds, &c. But the true, or apparent, is
according to the true Motion of the Sun thro' the Zodi-
ack; for when he is in, or near his Apogee, the
Months are longer; but when he is in, or near his Peri-
helion, they are shorter. Lunar Months are referred to
the Moon's motion, and are chiefly threefold, viz. First,
Sidereal, which is the space of Time in which the
Moon by her mean Motion goeth thro' the Zodiack, and
is about 27 Days, 8 Hours. Secondly, Synodical, which
is the space of time from one Conjunction to another,
performed according to the Moon's mean motion
is 29 Days, 12 Hours 44 Minutes, and about 4 Se-
conds; but according to the Moon's true Motion, it is
sometimes greater or lesser, by about 12 Hours. Third-
ly, the Month of Illumination, or Apparition, is said
to be 28 Days, or 4 Weeks, it being the longest time.

that the Moon is to be seen between Change and Change. Lastly, the Political Months are civil and usual, as every Nation best pleaseth; which differ in Proportion and Name.

II. Of Days and Hours.

Days are either Natural or Artificial: A Natural Day is one intire Revolution of the Sun about Earth, which is performed in 24 Hours, containing both Day and Night: And this Day the English begin at Midnight; but the Astrologers begin it at Midnight or Noon. An Artificial Day is from Sun-rising to setting; differs in length of equal Hours, according to the Sun's place in the Zodiack, and Latitude of the Region. But in unequal Hours, (call'd Planetary Hours) there are 12, so that one Hour is the 12th part of a Day, be it long or short, and the Hours that make an Artificial Day, are from 6 to 6; that is, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

I shall now give some brief Directions for the Knowledge of the Weather.

III. Signs of Fair Weather.

The Sun rising bright and clear; if he drive Clouds before him into the West. If at his rising there appears a Circle about him, and it vanishes equally away. If the Sun set red. If the Moon be three Days after the Change, or three Days before Full. If the Clouds appear with yellow Edges. A clear Sky, clearing against the Wind. The Rainbow without Rain, appearing meanly red, Mists coming down the Hills, and settling in the Valleys; or white mists rising from the Waters in the Evening. Crows or Ravens gaping against the Sun. Beetles flying in the evening. Bats flying abroad sooner than ordinary. Flies or Goats playing in the Sun-shine at Evening.

IV.

IV. *Signs of Rain.*

he Sun be fiery red at his rising. If he shews pale and wan. If red and black Clouds be about him at rising. If the Moon three or four Days after the age is blunt at both ends, the thicker, the more. Circle about the Moon. If the great Stars be only and they look only dim. The Rain-bow appearing a fair Day, the greener it is, the more Rain-washing themselves. The chattering of the Pye, Cocks, and Ducks often Crying. The Owl crying eighteen; Swallows flying low; the working of an Insect call'd a Spinner. Many Worms appearing above ground. The Beasts eating greedily, and licking their. The biting of Fleas, Gnats, &c. The Soot falling much from Chimneys. The sweating of Stones. Aches round a Candle. Aches in ancient Peoples Limbs. Bells heard at a farther distance than usual. Gathering together in the Fire. Now Dew Morn. or Evening, &c. All these are sure Signs of Rain.

V. *Signs of Wind or Tempest.*

Ed Clouds appearing i'th' Morning. Much shooting of Stars. The Rain-bow red. Black Circles and Streaks about the Moon. Stars dim and fiery. A fair, a windy Winter. Clouds flying swift in air. Fire burning pale or huzzing. Ravens clapping themselves with their Wings. The high flying of the Crying of Swine. The Herb Treefoil looking rough.

VI. *Of the Rain-bow.*

He Rain-bow, is that Bow which the Almighty was pleased to place in the Firmament, as a Token to that he would drown the Earth no more. But as natural Cause of it, it is caused by the Sun-beams falling upon a hollow Cloud, when its edge is repelled

and driven back against the Sun; and thus ariseth Variety of Colours, by the mixing of Clodds, Air and fire Light together; therefore it is seen in Opposition to the Sun, for the most part in the Evening.

VII. Of Rain.

THe Ancients ascribe Rain to be a cold and earthy Vapour, or Humour is exhaled from the Earth and Waters by the Beams of the Sun, and carried into the middle Region of the Air, where, by the Extremity of the Cold, it is thicken'd into the Body of a Cloud; afterwards being dissolv'd thro' an Accession of Heat, falleth upon the Earth: And this is done by God's Power, and at his Appointment, as the Prophet Amos saith, *Amos 4. 7.* and *9. 6.*

VIII. Of Hail.

Hail is nothing but Rain congealed into Ice by the Coldness of the Air, freezing the Drops after the dissolving of the Cloud; and the higher it comes, the longer it tarries in the Air, the rounder and larger it is: We have sometimes great Showers of Hail in the Heat of Summer after a Thunder-clap; which doth manifest, that the Air at that time is extream cold, that it congeal the Water therein, notwithstanding the Heat upon Earth.

IX. Of Snow.

Snow, (as say the Ancients) is of the same Humour that Hail is, but only of looser parts; and therefore in the Summer-time is melted into Rain before it cometh down.

X. Of Frost and Dew.

IN the Day time, thro' the heat of the Sun, there is a cold and moist Vapour drawn up a little from the Earth.

th; which, after the settling of the Sun, descends on the Earth again, and is called Dew; but if by the coldness of the Air it be congealed, is called Frost; and therefore in hot Season, and windy Weather, Dews are not so frequent, nor so much, as after a calm and clear Night: For when Frosts happen, they dry up the Wet and Moisture; for the Ice being melted, the Water is proportionably less.

XI. Of the Wind.

Wind is said to be an Exhalation hot and dry; engender'd in the Bowels of the Earth; and being gotten out, is carried side-long upon the Face of the Earth, and cannot mount upwards above the middle region of the Air, which by reason of its Coldness doth drive it back; so as by much Strife, and by meeting other Exhalations rising, its Motion is forced to be rather round, than right in its falling; and this makes it a Whirl-poll or Whirl-wind, which oftentimes by its violence carrieth many things with it from place to place.

XII. Of Earthquakes.

The Ancients affirm, That the Cause of Earthquakes is plenty of Winds gotten and confined within the bowels of the Earth, which is striving to break forth, causeth a shaking, or sometimes a cleaving of the Earth; and thereby the Destruction of many People, and Ruin of whole Towns and Cities, as the sad Fate of *Sicily* has lately shown us, by sinking of Mountains, and raising of Valleys. But though what I have said may be the Natural Cause of Earthquakes, yet doubtless the principal Cause is God's Anger against a provoking sinful people; which ought to make all our Hearts to tremble, lest God for our Sins should cause the Earth under us to do so.

XIII. *Of Thunder and Lightning.*

THunder and Lightning is occasioned by an Exaltation hot and dry, and being carried up to the middle Region of the Air, and there inclosed in the Body of a Cloud: Now these two Contrarities being thus shut or inclosed in one place together, they fall into variance, whereby the Water and Fire agree not till they have broken through, so that Fire and Water fly out of the Clouds, the breaking whereof making a Noise which we call Thunder, and the Fire is Lightning; which is first seen, tho' the Thunder may be first given; because our Sight is quicker than our Hearing: For the sooner the Thunder is heard after Lightning is seen, the nearer it is to us.

XIV. *Of the Eclipses and Causes.*

BY an Eclipse in general, is understood a Defect of Light happening in some of the Celestial Bodies, and is caused by the Interposition of an Opaque Body between the Sun and our Sight; now the Opinion of Astronomers is, that all the Planets of themselves are dark Bodies, having no Light but what they receive from the Sun; but the Sun and fixt Stars are naturally luminous; whereof it will follow, that any Planet interposing betwixt the Sun and our Sight, so also our primary Planet coming betwixt the Sun and its secondary, deprives that secondary of its light; and consequently renders such secondary Planet unilluminated to its primary.

2. *Of Eclipses of the Sun,*

An Eclipse of the Sun is caused by the diametrical Interposition of the Moon betwixt the Sun and the Earth, which commonly happens at the new Moon, or when she is in Conjunction with the Sun; but every New-Moon doth not cause an Eclipse because of her Latitude; yet the Sun seldom escapeth a Year together without appearing eclipsed in some Part of the Earth or other

...se twice in one Year the Sun and one Node meet :
 ...if the Conjunction, or new Moon doth not happen
 ...at the Sun's passing by the Node, but within half a
 ...ree from the Node, he then must suffer an Eclipse
 ...ter or lesser, according as the Node is nearer or re-
 ...er from him, at the time of the true Conjunction ;
 ...f the meeting of the Sun and either Node happen
 ...he very full Moon, then he shall totally escape an
 ...ple of the new Moon.

3. Of Eclipses of the Moon.

An Eclipse of the Moon, is nothing but her being de-
 ...ved of the Sun's Light by the Interposition of the
 ...th betwixt the Sun and her, which can never hap-
 ...; but when the Moon is at full ; nor doth it always
 ...pen then, because of her Latitude, for if the Sun
 ...the Semidiameters of the Moon and the Earth's Sh-
 ...w at the time of the true full, be more than the
 ...on's Latitude, she will be eclipsed ; but if the Sun
 ...the Semidiameter be less than the Latitude, she can-
 ...suffer an Eclipse that Full ; and though every full
 ...oon there be not an Eclipse, yet she rarely passeth a
 ...ar together without being eclipsed little or much, for
 ...e Sun passeth her Nodes every Year.

4. Eclipses are either Total or Partial.

Total Eclipses are such as quite cover the illuminated
 ...ody, and are either central or not ; central are when
 ...e Centers of the Sun, Earth and Moon be in a straight
 ...ine, or when the Centers of the Sun, Earth and Moon
 ...ncide : Not central, are when the Centers do not con-
 ...ide, tho' notwithstanding they may be total : Partial,
 ...e when the Sun, Moon, or other luminous Bodies are
 ...ut partly darkned.

Now the Moon being less than the Earth, and the Earth
 ...much less than the Sun, Solar Eclipses are never, or ve-
 ...y rarely total ; yet if it happen the Moon be Perigeon,
 ...nd the Sun Apogee, an Eclipse of the Sun may be to-
 ...al ; for then the Moon's apparent Diameter exceeds the
 ...Sun's considerably, and her conick or perfect Shadow
 ...reaches

reaches the Superficies of the Earth, by which such Places that are situated within the Compass of this perpendicular Shadow (the Diameter which is about 300 Miles) lose the whole Light of the Sun, which has caused the Darknes; that the Stars have appeared at Noon-day, and so dreadful that the Birds have fell to the Ground.

XV. Of the Four Quarters of the Year ! and first of Spring.

THE Spring, or Vernal Quarter, begins when the Sun enters into the *Ram*, or *Aries*, (which is within on the tenth Day of *March*, astronomically) thereby making the Days and Nights equal to all the World, the Sun then rising due East, and setting due West. This Quarter continues while the Sun goes thro' *Aries*, *Taurus*, and *Gemini*.

This Quarter is naturally hot and moist; the most temperate in all the Year, being both pleasant & healthful, and most convenient for the taking of Physicks, either to remove Chronical Distempers, or to prevent them for time to come.

2. Of the Sun.

The Summer, or Estival Quarter, begins when the Sun touches the first Minute of *Cancer*, or the Crab, thereby making the longest Days and shortest Nights, to those that dwell on the North-side of the Equinox, which usually happeneth about the 11th of *June*; after which the Days decrease. This Quarter continues till the Sun hath gone thro' *Cancer*, *Leo*, and *Virgo*.

This Quarter is hot and dry; for then the Sun is in his full height and strength, bringing to perfection the Productions of the Earth, the time of gathering in the Harvest being chiefly in the last Month of this Quarter.

3. Of the Autumnal Quarter.

The Autumnal Quarter begins when the Sun is said to touch the first Minute of *Libra*, or the Ballance, thereby making the Days and Nights again of equal length which

It is usually upon the 12th Day of September, for likewise the Sun riseth due East, and sets due West. Quarter continues while the Sun goes thro' *Libra*, *Scorpio* and *Sagittary*.

This Quarter is generally held to be cold and dry, it strech proves moist and wet; for the Sun now draws his Heat, and thereby causeth the falling of Leaves from the Trees, whence this Quarter is also called, *The Fall of the Leaf*.

4. Of the Winter.

The Winter, or Hyemnal Quarter begins when the Sun toucheth the first Minute of the Tropical Sign *Capricorn*, which is for the most part about the 11th of December, thereby making the shortest Days and longest Nights, to those that dwell on the North-side of the *Equinoctial*, and the Contrary to those that dwell on the South-side. This Quarter continues while the Sun makes Progress through *Capricorn*, *Aquarius*, and *Pisces*. This Quarter continues cold and moist, being directly opposite to Summer; for now the Fields look barren, and the Trees naked.

VI The Compleat Gardiner: Containing Observations on every Month in the Year, for Planting and Sowing.

January. **P**LANT Vines and lay them for Increase, and plant Apple and Pear-trees, and all sorts of Wall-fruit-trees; if the Weather be open, trim Wall-trees, cut and nail them: Set and sow Kernels and Stones, this and the next Month, breaking only the Stones, and shells, and sow only the Kernel: Set Beans and Pease, cut, set, and lay Quicksets and Roses; all these may be done also the next Month.

February.] Now is a very good time for Grafting the forward sorts of Fruit-trees: If the Weather be temperate, sow hardy seeds, as Pease, Beans, Redishes, Parsnips, Carrots, Onions, Parsley, Spinnage: Make up Horsereds for Melons, Cucumbers, and turneps: Lay Branches of Vines, Roses, Wood-bines, J. flamins, Laurestinus,

The Book of Knowledge.

Philleroy, Pyracutha, &c. Plant Goosberries, Currant Rasberries; and begin to plant hardy Herbs, towards the latter end of the Month; transplant Cabbage and Colliflowers, and sow Asparagus.

March.] This is the principal Month for Grafting all sorts of Fruit-trees; transplant all sorts of hardy Herbs and Flowers, make up Hot-beds for Cucumbers, Melons, Colliflowers, to come late, the *Russia*-Cabbage and other Flower-seeds, as Amaranths of all sorts, African Marvall of *Paris*, &c. Sow most sorts of Garden-seeds, Endive, Succory, Leeks, Radish, Beets, Parsnips, Spinners, Parsley, Sorrel, Bugloss, Burrage, Chirvil, Sallet, Lettice, Onions, Orrice, Purslin, Carrots, Cresses, Spinnage, Marigolds, &c. Sow most sorts of Flower-seeds, likewise Turneps in this and the next Month, to have them early. This is the Principal Month for sowing Seeds, and planting of Flowers and Slips. Sow Pinks and Carnations, and Gilly-flowers at the Full-moon, and the Seeds of all Winter-greens; plant out Colliflowers and all sorts of Cabbages, where they are to stand; and likewise Carnation layers in this end the next Month. In this Month also sow Oats and Barley.

April.] You may Graft some sort of Fruit-trees in the beginning of this Month; sow all Garden seeds in dry Weather; and plant all sorts of Garden herbs in wet Weather. You may yet sow those sort of Seeds spoken of in *March*: Sow tender Seeds, as, Sweet Marjoram, Basil, Pinks, Carnations, Hyssop, Thyme, Savory, and Purslin, Dutch and English Savoys. Set all sorts of Winter greens in this, and the former Month, set Sage and Rosemary, sow Lettice, Spinnage, Chervil, and Cresses, once in three or four Weeks, to have it young. Plant Cucumbers, Melons, and Artichoaks. In this Month also sow Hemp and Flax, pull Hops, and open your Bee-hives, and Bark Trees for Tanners.

May.] About the beginning, or within a Fortnight under or over, sow French Beans in fine mold; sow tender Garden seeds, as, sweet Marjoram, Thyme and Basil, Dutch and English Savoys, plant out Cucumbers and Amaranthus, &c. Of the Hot-bed, take up Tulips whole Stocks

cks are dry, sow Purslain; set your Stills on work.
ed your Hop-Gardens, cut off superfluous Branches,
s trees, and weed Gardens and Corn.

June] The beginning of this month sow English and
ch Savoy; sow Sallad-seeds for latter Sallads. Take
your best Anemonies, tulips, and Ranunculus; sow
hop-seed in this and the next month; and transplant
the Savoy that were sowed the last month; plant
s of mirtle; shear your Sheep, the Moon increasing.

July] This is the principal Month to inoculate apri-
ks, Peaches, Nectarines, and Roses, &c. Prune your
ll-trees, lay Gilliflowers and Carnations; sow Lettice,
Spinnage, for latter Sallading; transplant or remove
ps, or other Bulbous Roots; plant Cuttings of myr-
s, but let them not have too much Sun at first. Re-
ve your large-sided Cabbages planted in *May*, to head
Autumn. Keep Weeds from growing to seed, and
in your Howing. Gather the Saals from your Wal-
t, but pull not off the bitter Fruit, for then they
begin with others.

August] The beginning of this Month sow Cabbage
Colliflower-seed; prune superfluous Branches from
Wall-fruit-trees, unbind the Budds you inoculated
month before, if they take. Sow *Spinnage* and Let-
e for latter Sallading; set Buckles, plant them rather
the Shade than in the Sun; sow Lark-spur, Cindirast,
lumbines, Robin the Bush, and such hardy Plants
will endure the Winter: Plant Strawberries, and o-
er Garden-plants. Reap and gather in your Harvest,
ile the weather continues fair, for you may reap and
ry in your Corn, as well as make Hay, when the Sun
mes.

September] Transplant Colliflowers and Cabbages that
re sowed in *August*: Plant tulips, and other Bulbous
ots you formerly took up; take off your Carnation-
ers, and plant them where they are to stand the win-
; Remove Fruit-trees from *September* till *March*, ex-
pt in Frost; set Cutting of Bays, Lawrels, &c. Tran-
plant most sort of Herbs and Flowers; gather Hops the
ginning of this Month, and sow your wheat and Rye.

October.] Set Beans and Pease; sow all sorts of Fruit-trees, as, Nuts, Kernels and Seeds, either for Trees or Stock, in this or the next Month; plant Rose-trees, and your bulbous Roots of all sorts; plant all Fruit-trees that have shed their Leaves: Drench Stiff-lands.

November.] Sow Beans and Pease, prune all sorts of Fruit-trees, and begin to cut and trim Wall-trees; lay up Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, either for your Use or Seed; Cover your Asparagus and Artichokes: set Nuts and Kernels; yet you may plant Tulips. Kill your Swine in or near the full of the Moon.

December.] Set Pease and Beans if the Weather be moderate: set and transplant all those sorts of Fruit-trees, especially such as are not very tender, and subject to the Injury of the Frost; prune Vines if the Weather be open; nail and cut all sorts of Fruit-trees: sow Bay and Lawrel-berries dropping ripe.

XVI. *The Experienc'd Husbandman: shewing how to Manage, Plow, Sow, and Weed, &c.*

HAVING already treated of Gardening, and directed the Gardiner how to order Matters for every Month of the Year; I come now in the next to direct the Husbandman in the Management of those Affairs that are properly under his Cognizance.

The first Point of Husbandry is, to prepare the Ground: the second, to Plow it well; the third to dung it well. The Ways of doing this are divers, according to the Nature of every Soyl and Country. Only take Notice, that all great Fields are tilled with the Plough and Share, but the lesser with the Spade.

The Season of the Year, and the Weather also is to be observed in the Plowing of the Ground: You must not plow in wet Ground; nor yet after every little Rain: That is, if after a great Draught, a little Rain falls, which hath not gone deep, but only wet the upper Part: For the Ground ought to be thorowly mellowed; but not too wet; for if it be too wet, you can expect but little Benefit that Year: You must therefore observe that

At the Season be neither too dry, nor too wet: For much Driness, will hinder it from working well; because either the Hardness of the Earth will resist the Plough; or if it should enter, yet it never will break the Clods small enough, which will be hurtful to the next Plowing. But if your first Ploughed has been in a dry Season, it will be necessary to have some moisture in your second stirring; which will also make your Labour the more easie. When the Ground is rich, and wet withal, it is to be stirred when the seeds are full grown, and have their seeds in the top, which being ploughing so thick that you can see where the Coulter hath gone, utterly kills and destroys them: Besides, thro' many stirrings your Fallow is brought to fine a Mold, that it will need very little Harrowing when you sow it. And seeing so much depends upon the well-plowing of the Ground, the Husbandman must try whether his Ground be well plowed or not; for otherwise, the Balks being covered with Mold he may easily be deceived; to be certain therefore let him thrust down a Rod into the Furrow, and if it pierce alike in every Place, 'tis a sign the Ground is well plough'd; but if it be shallow in one Place, and deep in another, the Ploughing is faulty. If you are to plow upon a Hill, you must not plow up and down, but over thwart, for the inconvenient steepness is to be avoided, and the Labour of Men and Cattle made more easie. But then you must be careful not to plow always one way; but sometimes higher, and sometimes lower, working as you see needful.

As to the season of Plowing, it must be chiefly in the Spring, the Ground being in the Summer too hard, and in the Winter too dirty; but in the Spring, the Ground being mellow'd, is the most easie to be wrought upon; and the weeds are then turned in, and being pluck'd up by the Roots before they have seeded, will not spring again, but help to enrich the Ground. And therefore the middle of March is usually the best time to begin Plowing. But yet if the Ground be light and sandy, it may be plowed in the winter, if the weather will

will permit. A slender and level Ground, subject to Water shou'd be first plow'd in the end of *August*, and stirr'd again in *September*, and prepar'd for sowing about the middle of *March*. The light hilly Ground broke up about the middle of *September*, for if it be broken up before, it may be burnt up by the Sun, and have no Goodness remaining in it, being barren and without Juice. But this shall suffice to be spoken of Breaking up the Ground.

Now if your Ground be barren and cold, producing store of Weeds or Rushes, to bring it to a moderate Heat, and so make it fruitful, let it be manur'd with Lime. The Lime-stones may be got among Quarries or Stones, and in divers other Places, and you may burn them in a Kiln, in the most convenient Place you have, to save the Charge of Carriage; and when you have sanded your Ground and hack'd it, make your Lime small, and on every Acre bestow 30 or 40 Bushels of Lime, spreading it, and mixing it with Earth and Sand very well; and the stronger, and sharper the Lime is, the better the Earth will be; and you will find your Improvement answer your Labour. And here note, That it is no matter what Colour your Lime-stones are, whether White and Grey; so they be but sharp and strong in Quality; to give a good Tincture to the Earth; it being the Strength and Goodness of the Lime, and not its Beauty that produces the Profit. It is a great Helper to cold, clayey, wet Ground. Such Grounds are also very much help'd by laying Dung, or any Soil that is fattening, either of Cattle, or such as is cast out of Pond-lakes, or muddy Ditches; for barren and hot Earth can never be over-laid with good Manure, or Compost, for that warms the Earth, and it is the want of warmth makes it unfruitful.

As for the Hacking and Sanding before-mention'd, the first is, after the Ground has been turn'd up with the Plough, to go over it with a long Hoe, or Hack, and cut in pieces the Grass which you see turn'd up in the Ridges or Furrows, or any uneven Lumps, that it may be dragg'd away, burnt, or carried together with the Weeds,

seeds not to grow up again to incumber the Corn. Sanding is, to bring Loads of Sand, and lay them in convenient Places, spreading them lightly, or thick, as you see Occasion over the Ground, that the Lime mixing with it, may the better embody with the Mold, and sink in with the Rain, to the heartning the Ground, and producing a good Crop.

But besides what I have already mentioned, there are several other Ways of manuring Land; I will mention some of them for the Husbandman's better Information. At here it will not be amiss to take Notice, That what will do very well for one sort of Land, will not do at all for another; and therefore in manuring of Land, regard must be had to the Nature of it: As for Example, for a barren clayey Ground, Lime and Sand is excellent manure it with; but for a barren sandy Ground, good Marle is much more proper. If it be ask'd, *What is Marle*? I answer, it is a rich stiff Clay, an Baemy all Weeds that spring up of themselves, and gives generative Virtue to all Seeds that are sown in the ground; it is of a glewy Substance, in Quality cold and dry, and was Earth before it was Marle, and being turn'd into Marle, it is nothing but a rich Clay of divers Colours, according to the Strength of the Sun and Climate where it is produced. This is so good a Manure, that if laid on, it will enrich the barrenest Ground for ten years, and some for thirty. To find it, Take an Auger-whimble, made to hold many Bits, one longer than the other, till you have tried, by drawing the Earth in the Place, then proceed in the most proper Places till you come to the Marle; and the most proper Places is the lowest Part of high Countries, near the Brooks and Lakes; and in the high Parts of low Countries, upon the Knowls or little Hills, and in the Clefts of steep banks, or Breaches in Hills opening themselves; in some places it lies deep, in others shallow; and commonly the sandy Grounds are verged with it, lying very deep. Having found it, dig it up in great Lumps, bring it to your Lands, and lay it in Heaps a Yard distant from another; and when it is dried, spread all

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Heaps, and mix the Maile with the Sand—— But because this is not so easie to come by, I will speak of other more general, that will enrich any poor Sand, or Clay for Grain, with less Trouble and cost than before.

Woollen Rags, are very profitable for Manuring and Enriching of Land, a Sackful and a half being sufficient for dressing an Acre of Arable Ground. The way of using them, is to chop them very small, and spread them an equal Thickness over the Land before the Following time, and then coming to Fallow, let the Plough take them carefully into the Ground, and cover them.

Shavings, or *Waste Horns*, or *Hoofs of Beasts* are very good to manure Land withall; scatter the Shavings in the like Quantity as the Rags, and plow 'em in after the same manner. These will keep the Ground in good Heart for five Years together without any renewing. The *Hoofs of Cattle* are approved for this, and may be had of Trotter and Tript-men, &c. and must be used as the Rags and Shavings, *Soap-ashes*, when the Lye has been drain'd from them, is of excellent Use in this Case, and has besides the Property of killing Weeds and Insects that breed in the Ground, and eat up the Corn. The *Hair of Beasts* enriches Land, being srewed and plowed in, and there left to rot. Also *Man-dust* is much available to this Purpose, allowing three Quarters of it to an Acre. And to enrich your Dung on the Lay-stall, is to throw often Beef-stalk, and other waste Broths upon it, as also Soap-suds; and in so doing, one Load will be worth three of the same kind that is not so used. But so much shall suffice as to the Manuring of Ground.

In sowing of your Seed, let your Grain be the best, and scatter it according to the Art of good Husbandry, and let your Sprinkling be a Medium, not too much, nor too little. But to make the Seed prosper the better, steep it in thick slimy Water that drains from Dunge-hills; and if no such be to be had near hand, steep Cow-dung in Water, and soak the Seed in it: Wheat will be well soak'd in 18 Hours, Barley in 36, Pease in 12; but Rye and Oats may be sowed dry; for that agrees best with them.

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But when the Seed is sown, all is not done; you must take care to prevent the Designs of those that will make void all your Labour, and defeat your Hopes; or, tho' you have sown your Corn, you shall never see it come up: Rooks, Crows and Daws, are great Devourers of Grain, who will be sure to be about you, when you go to sow; to keep these at a Distance, shoot some of them, and hang them upon Poles in divers Angles of your Field; stick their Feathers along the Ridges of Land; lay Trains of Gun-powder, and blow the Powder up, or let it lie scattering in the most frequented places, and the Scent of it will make them forsake the Field; especially now and then shooting a little. You may also take great Numbers of them by placing strong Black Brown Paper, twisted taper-wise, like those on Saddle-loaves, in Holes of the Earth, the broad Top convenient with the Ground; Bird-lime the inside, and scatter some Grain in it, and then the Fowl putting in their Head to take it out, the Paper followed, will stick to the beak, and rise with him; when being blind-folded, in Amaze he will fly up a great Height and fall down again, that if you be near at hand, he may easily be taken. So the scattering *Nux Vomica*, mingled with Paste, if taken by them, as it seldom misses, will make them foolish, that they will forsake the Field. If you lime your Corn, they will forsake it; and so they will, if it be steeped in Water wherein Wormwood has been boiled, infused; or else sprinkling your Corn with the Dregs of the bitterest Oil; and it will do the like, by making them cast it up sick, and so not desirous of any more: And these, with hangings Bunches of Feathers on Lines or Sticks, that the Wind may dangle and twirl them about, may help to preserve your Corn when newly sown; and this last also may be useful when it is ripe. But these Directions relate only to Fowl; who notwithstanding all you can do, will be sure to come in for a share with you.

But there are other Destroyers of your Corn besides Birds; which you must likewise take care to destroy, amongst which are the *Pismires* or *Ants*, who will do a great

great deal of Mischief by biting off the Chits or Sprouts so that it will never grow, but rot in the Ground: To prevent this, search the Corn-fields well, especially under the Hedges, and the Roots of old hollow Trees, on the Tops of Hills cast up; and if you find them there, pour limed Water strong and hot among them presently after Sun-setting, and it will destroy them. For want of Lime, make a Lye of Wood-ashes, and it will do the same, tho' not so effectually.

Another Devourer of Corn, are your *Dores*, or great *black Beetles*, which lie under the Clods, and in Sprouting-time do much Mischief: To destroy these, make great Smoaks in your Fields, in a still Night, or when there is a little breathing Wind that may carry it over the Surface of the Ground; with wet Rubbish, or mouldy Pease-straw, Hay, or such like, and it will either kill 'em, or chase 'em out of the Ground; for they are, like all other Creatures, the greatest Enemies to Smoak, and can least endure it. But if your Ground be limed, so that you sow Lime among your Corn, you may trouble yourself with them no farther, for if they bite where the Lime has touched, it kills them.

The next Vermine to be destroyed are *Field Rats* and *Mice*, and *Water Rats* also; for these destroy a great deal of Grain: Which to prevent and ruin them, find out their round Holes when the Field is bare, and put Hemlock seed into them, which they will eat, and it will kill them; the Sprinkling of Juice of Hellebore on them, will also do the like. But that which I prefer above the rest, is, to beat common Gra's very small, mix it with a little Coperas, Vitriol, and course Honey, and make it up in Pellets, and scatter it in their Haunts in the mouths of their Holes, or other likely Places, and the Scent will draw them from all Parts, and once eating it, they will certainly die. This also may be used in Granaries and Barns, for other Rats and Mice, with good Success.

Slugs and *Snails* are another Sort of Devourers, which do much Mischief to Corn and Pease, just sprouting up. To kill these, the best thing is Soot or Lime sprinkled

over the Ground ; for touching it, they will die. *Grasshoppers* also do much Injury, by feeding on the Leaf and Blossom of Corn and Pulse, from the first to the last : These are not easily destroyed, the best way to rid of 'em is, by sprinkling Corn with Water ; where *Wormwood*, *Rue*, or *Centaury* has been boild, till the strength of them are taken away by the Water ; and if they bite where the Sprinklings happen, they will die. The Scent of any bitter thing being so offensive to them that they are never found, where any such things grow. *Moles* are another Vermin to be destroy'd, for they are in a double Regard destructive to Corn ; that is, in turning the Roots, and rooting it up : Not making Distinction of any sort, but raking all alike ; There are divers ways of taking them, but not so easily when the Corn is well grown : for then they do the greatest Mischief, when their Tracks, or casting up of their Hills cannot be cover'd so easily ; however, you must do it as well as you can ; and when you see them casting up, or moving their Tracks, strike them with an Iron of many bars : or dig Pits in their Tracks, and set earthen glazed Pots, which they will blindly fall into, and cannot scramble out ; or fill an earthen Jug with Pitch, Rotten and Brimstone, with some loose Toe or Rags, and firing clap the Neck to the Mouth of the Hole, and the Air of the Earth drawing in the Scent to a great Distance, will stifle them ; or mix Juice of *Hellebore* with Rye-meal, scatter little Pits in the Furrows, and finding it in their way. they will greedily eat it and die.

Having shew'd you how to destroy such Vermin as are devourers of Corn, it will be now necessary to say something about Weeding of your Corn when it is sprung up : For *Weeds* are very offensive and destructive to Corn, hindering its Growth, and choaking it up.

When the Corn is sprung up about a Foot above the Ground, those sorts of soil that are apt to produce Weeds, will require your looking after, to root them out : If they be *Thistles*, or such as are great and offensive, they must be taken away with Hooks and Nippers, cutting them off close by the Roots, or rather pulling them up by

by the Roots, if you can do it without breaking Ground, so as to bring the Corn along with them. The Nipper may be made with two long Pieces of Wood vited, to be opened like a Pair of Pincers with St teeth, closing into one another, that they may take surer and firmer hold without slipping. And the Weeds may be much hindered in their Growth, by sowing of two Bushels of Bay-salt in an Acre of Land, you do your Wheat, after the Grain is sowed: For it is a Friend to Corn, in making it prosper and increase yet it is an Enemy to the Weeds, and hinders their Growth.

2. *How to turn barren Land into good Pasture and Meadow*

Hitherto I have been speaking of the Ordering Corn, I come now to speak of enriching the Earth in Meadow and Pasturage. And this is done two ways, By Watering and Manuring it. And for this Use, the lower the Ground lies, so it be not subject to Over-flings, or too much Wet, the better it is, and the sooner made good. Consider, in the next place, what kind of Grass it naturally produces; whether clear, and entire, or mixed with that of worse Growth; the first is best, but if it be of a worse sort intermixed with Thistles, Broom, and offensive Weeds; then grub and pluck them up by the Roots, clearing the Ground of 'em as well as you can; then dry them, mix them with Straw, and burn them upon the Swarth of the Ground, and spread the Ashes upon it; then fold your Sheep upon the Ground for several Nights, that their Dung may increase its Strength, and their Feet trample up the Grass: Then scatter it well over with good Hay seed, and go over them with a Rowler, or beat them with a flat Shovel, that they may be the better press'd into the Ground, to take Root; then over these scatter Hay, or the rotting of Hay under Stacks, or the Sweepings of the Barn, or moist Bottoms of any Hay that has been good, and is moist, and of no other Use; then spread on your Manure, as Horse-Dung, Man's Ordure, or the Dung of any Beast; which being thin'd, and

Clots well broken, let it lie till the new Grass
grows through it; but do not graze it the first Year,
the Cattle tread it up, not having yet taken very
deep Root; but mow it, that it may have time to come
to perfection: And tho' the Year it may prove short
of course, yet the second it will be fine, and very long,
in great Plenty. And dressing it thus but once in
many Years, will continue it for good Meadow or
Pasture; especially if in dry Seasons you have Water to
give it, which may be done by bringing Springs thro'
or gathering the violent Fallings of Rain into a Ditch
on the other side of it, or by any other Conveniency, ac-
cording to the Situation of the Ground, on the ascend-
ing part, to overflow it so long, that it soak deeper
in the Roots of the Grass, to continue its Moisture
the Nourishment of it for a considerable time. And
note here, That the best Season for the watering of Mea-
dows, is from the Beginning of November to the End of
April; and the muddier or more troubled the Water is,
the better, for then it brings a Soil upon the Ground;
and this generally happens after hasty Showers, and
great fluxes of Rain. And if you have many Fields ly-
ing together, especially in a Decent, you may make a
convenience in the uppermost, to pen up the Water till
it is very well soak'd; and then by a Sluce, or breaking
down of a Dam, let it into the next; and so by a small
Addition of Water, transmit it to many.

XVI. *The Experienc'd Farrier, and Cow-Leech, &c. Com-
ing above an hundred approved Receipts and Medicines
for the Cure of all Distempers in Cattel; as Horse, Kine,
Sheep, and Hogs: With Directions how to find, and know
what the Diseases, or Infirmities are.*

1. **F**or a Gall'd Back, Take Honey and unflak'd Lin-
seed, beat, put it in a Linnen-cloth, bind it close, and
lay it in the Embers all Night, then strew it on the gal-
led place; but if it bleed, strew thereon a little Venetian
grease, or old Shoe-leather burnt to Ashes.
2. For a Bruis'd Back, Take a good quantity of Roast
allom burnt, two handfuls of Barley burnt, mix 'em, and
put upon the Sore Morning and Evening; but if the
Sore be corrupt and full of dead Flesh, then use more of
the Allom than Barley; if it begin to heal, use more of
the Barley-powder than Allom: If you have no Allom
take Butter of Verdigrise, melt it very hot, and pour it
on the Sore twice or thrice a Day, and bind a little Hay
thereon, that the Horse may not rub it off. If it swell
keep it warm, dip a wad of Hay in Water, lay it on the
Sore, and keep on an old Saddle.
3. For a Broken Wind, Take Boar's Dung and Powder
it, and pour a good quantity of it into Milk luke-warm,
give the Horse a Quart every third Day, and in four or
five times it will cure him.
4. For a Hoarse Cough, Take five or six Eggs, and lay
them in a sharp White-wine Vinegar, till the Shells be
somewhat soft, then fling them down his Throat, and it
will cure forthwith.
5. For the Belly Bound, Take good Wort, and so much
Soap as an Egg, mixed together, and give it to your
Horse to drink,
For the Bots, Take a good handful of Egrimony; and
make the Horse to eat it early in the Morning, and keep
him fasting a pretty while after it.
7. For the Hide-bound, Take Fenugreek, Turmeric,
Anniseeds, Bay-berries, Licorice, and Cummin-seeds,
of each a like quantity, beat them to Powder, mix
them

well together, and give him a spoonful in Ale or
at a time, Blood-warm, and this will cure him
dily.

For a Canker, Take a handful of Salt and burn it
a Penniworth of Bolearmoniack, a Half-penni-
th of burnt Allom, and a handful of Sage; boyl all
e in a quart of old Chamber-lye till one half be wa-
, wash the Horse therewith every twenty four
rs; and after you have washed the Sore five or six
es, then take a little Turpentine, wash it in clean
ter, and put to it a little Powder of Brimstone, and
le Honey; boyl them in the said Water, and wash
fore place therewith, and it will cure him.

In the Moub, Take red Sage and Rue, of each a
dful, half a pound of Allom, and burn it, or Honey
white Coperas, of each two penniworths, boyl these
pint of White-wine Vinegar; then take the third
ourth Feather of a Goose-wing; put a strong Thread
about your Finger, dip it in the Water, and wash
Nose therewith: and if he snort up the Feather, the
read will pull it back. This will heal it in three
eks: Also you may, if the Time of the Year will
e, boyl in your Vinegar a little handful of Ribwort,
ony and Daisies, which is very good.

o. For a Green Wound, Take White-wine and warm
and wash the Wound all over, then take Turpentine,
ey of Roses, and Wax; melt them together, and
them continually till they incorporate: If it be a
, dip Tow in it, and fill it; if it be a Hole make
ats and put into it.

1. For a Festrred Sore, Take Lime, Tow, and Horse-
g, temper them well together with Pepper, and the
lite of an Egg, lay it to the Sore the space of five
ys, and it will heal it.

2. For a Shot, or Stake, Take Sallet-oil, Turpentine,
Bees-wax, of each a Penniworth, and so much Ro-
as an Egg: boyl all these together, and sprinkle on
a little Virdigrease, then make clean the Wound,
make Tent: and put them into it.

3. A good Drink, Take Pulus Diapemba, two Penni-
worth,

worth, Anniseeds and Licorice, in powder, of each a penniworth, of Sack a quarter of a pint, and a little Sallet-oil mix'd together; warm them Blood-warm, but warmer, then give it to the Horse with a Horn to drink, and let him stand tied upon his Bridle a while after.

14. *For the Haw, or Horn in the Eye,* To help the Horse your self, if you want a Farrier to do it, take a Cord (for want of Nippers) with a Stick, and twitch the Nose very hard, and hold him fast, then take the upper Lid of each Eye, and with a Needle and Thread give it a stitch to the top of the Horse's Ear, and underneath the Eye-lid you shall see a Skin with a hard Grind or Horn, which with a sharp Pen-knife you may cut off, but be careful in cutting it too much, then take a little small Beer or Ale, and spurr it in to wash it, and it will help him.

15. *For the Pearl in the Eye,* Take Juice of Sallendine, the Juice of Ground-Ivy, Woman's Milk mixed together, and squirt it into the Eye as often as you think fit, till it go away.

16. *For itching and Burning in the Eyes,* Take Rose-water, Plantain-water, Mistle, Houseleek and Flower-water Tutia prepared, of Camphir, of white Struse with Opium, and the Whites of roasted Eggs, of each the Grains; set the Water on the Fire until it be hot, and beat them so for the space of three or four Hours, then strain them, and keep the Liquor in a Brass Vessel well stopp'd; apply this to the Corner of the Eyes.

17. *To cure a Fistula,* When you perceive it to swell, scald it well with Honey and Sheep's Suer, for that will keep it from bleeding; then slip it in the pether-end of the Sore, and put in so much Mercury as a Pease; if it is well abated with Sallet-oil, lay it on with a Feather; then take a Penniworth of Verdigrease, one half penniworth of red Lead; beat all these together, then wash the Sore with Water made of Cop-ras, Elder-leaves in Summer, but with the inner Bark of Elder in the Winter; and after the washing put in the Powder on the Sore, and drop in a little Sallet-oil.

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8. For a *Fistula in the Head*, Take the Juice of
Sleek, and dip a Lock of Wool in it, put it in his Ear,
bind it fast; observe to do this once a Day, and it
will help him.

9. For a *Fever*, Let him blood in the Thigh, in
middle Vein, some four Fingers breadth under his
Elbow, or else take the Vein in the Neck, and afterwards
give him a Drink.

10. For a *Farcy*, Take Tanner's Cuse, and Beef-brine,
beat them well together, and scum them, then put in
Powder of salt-petre, and wash therewith as you see
need, till he be cured.

11. For the *Glanders*, Take twenty Cloves of Garlick,
Quarts of Ale, and one Penniworth of Sallet-oil,
and beat the Garlick, and mix them altogether,
give it him to drink; then take a Pan of Coals, and
put on them the Powder of Brimstone, laying on it a
wet Hay, and hold it under the Horse's Nole in a
Net, that the Smoak may ascend to his Nostrils, and
smoke him well with the same, and then ride him
till he begin to sweat, and set him up warm, and
four after give him Meat.

12. For galled Thighs, Wash them with the Water of
Plantain, Mirrie, and the Leaves of Mallows, then
rub the place with *Unguentum Popilion*.

13. For a *Strain, or Siroak*, Take Flour of Linseed,
Gentiane, and Life-honey, of each a like quantity;
beat them altogether with White-wine, till they be
like an Ointment, then spread it on a Cloth, and
lay it to the Grief, and it will take away any Pain in the
same.

14. For a *hot Imposthume*, Stamp Liverwort, and beat
mix 'em well with the Grounds of Ale and Hog's
Lard, then mix it hot, and lay it on the fore place;
For *Imposthumes in the Bars or Head*, take a pen-
nith of Pepper beaten to fine Powder, a spoonfull
of the Grease, the Juice of a handful of Rue, two
Ounces of strong Vinegar, mix all well together,
and lay it once in two Days, till the Swelling go a-

25. For a cold Imposthume, Stamp Balm, and mix with Hog's Grease, and lay it in the manner of a Plaster.

26. The Mare's Evil, Take Oat-meal, Mallows, Wood, Horehound, and Smallage, wring them together and boil them till they are soft: then lay it to the Gums and it will bring it to a head, then lanch it and red Lead, Bolearmoniack, and Rozin, beat them together, and lay it on the Place.

27. For the Mange, Take one Penniworth of Mayberr, a Half-penniworth of Brimstone in Powder, and Juice of Hemlock, and boil them all together: then with an old Wool-card scrape away the Hair, and lay on the Medicine cold where the Mange is: then with a Bag of Iron, or Fire-shovel, pat it easily, and in four or five times doing it will cure him.

28. To help an over-rid Horse, who forsakes his Mouth, Wash his Mouth with Vinegar and Salt, and he will eat after a while.

29. To help a Horse poor in Flesh, Give him two Penniworth of Horse-spaur, in one Penniworth of Ale, doing thus two or three times, it will make him recover his Flesh.

30. For a Horse that is Purse, Take the Powder of Gentian at the Apothecary's, give him some of the Powder in Ale, and it will help him.

31. To stretch Blood, Take the scraping of the outside of a Potage-Pot, shav you seesh Meas in, lay it on the bleeding place Plasterwise, and it will stretch the Blood.

32. For the Scratches, Take English Honey, Vegetable, and the Powder of Brimstone, beat them together, and wash the place very clean, and then lay it all over.

33. For the Ring-bone, or Spavin, If groweth very hard Knot between the Knee, the Hock and the Heel, when you perceive it, burn it with an hot Iron, and moisten the Hair about with Must-foot Oil, and it will help it.

34. For the Staggers, Take two Penniworth of

pick, Anniseeds, Long-pepper beaten, and Sallet-oil
each one Penniworth, give him this to drink, flower
in the Forehead, and put in a piece of Nutmeg
take a spoonful of *Aque Vite*, and a spoonful of Salt
is in one of his Ears, and so likewise in the other Ear,
bind them up for the space of twenty four Hours to-
gether.

5. *For the Pole-evil*, Take running Water and Chaine
lye, of each a quart, put therein a pint of Salt, wash
them till they come to a quart, then boil in them
a Wad of Hay, and after you have strained it, apply
very hot to the Sore.

6. *For a Prick*, Take Turpentine, Tar, Moch and
Suet, of each a dram, and one Head of Garlick,
all these together, and lay them so hot as can be
bared, and if it chance to break out above the Hoof,
put the place with the same stuff, and it will draw and
cure.

7. *To help a Horse that cannot steele*, Take Beer, And
Sallet-oil, of each one Penniworth, and a little
Campane, give it him to drink, then draw out his
teeth, and wash it with Butter and a little White-wine
Vinegar two or three Days together, and it will give
ease and cure him.

8. *For the Strangles, or Strepangulum*, Take Cream
of Town Bread, Bay-berries, or of the leaves of Pop-
ple, temper them with May-butter, and give him in three
or three Days together and it will cure him.

9. *To help any Swelling*, Take Henbane, stamp it and
mix it with Sheep's Dung and Vinegar, and apply it
often, and day it to the swelled place.

10. *To cure any Swelling in the leg*, Mark the Ground
where the said Leg or Foot doth stand, and with a Knife
or other thing dig up a Turf or piece of Earth just
where the Leg or Foot did stand, hang the same out
in the Sun, if it be Summer, or in dry Weather, if it
be Winter, or wet Weather, hang it in your Chimney,
till the Turf or Earth be dried, for then the Swelling
will cure.

11. *For a broken bone, or a Joint out*, Yew-root first
bathe

bathe the grieved Place with warm Patch-grease, then put about it a binding Plaster of Pitch, Rozin, Masticke, and Sallet-oil, well mixed together, and move it on the Fire; then bind that Limb about with Flax, and splint it with soft, broad, flat, strong Splints, but move them not for fifteen Days together, except the Rowlers slacken, and then you may streighten them again; yet it is a good sign if it swell, and the Rowler grow straiter; you may give it ease, it being bound hard; and thus dressing it every fifteen Days, the Blow will knit, and if any gross Matter appear, bathe it two or thrice a Day.

42. For the Yellows, Chop Sallendine and Rue small, mix it with fresh Butter and Sallet-oil, give it him, and let him Blood in the Forehead.

43. To skin sores, Take molten Butter, and strewe on it the Powder of Rozen a Day or two, then two spoonfulls of very thick Cream, and with the Skin of a Chimney make a Paste thereof, and spread it on the Sore.

44. To cause a Stomach, Stamp Garlick and Pepper together, give it to him, then rub his Teeth with Sallet-oil, tied in a Clout to a Stick, and thrust it into his Jaw, and let him chaw upon the Bridle a while after it.

45. For a Splinter, or Spavin, Take Mercury, or white Arsenick, ground to powder, then make a little Slicke length of a Barley-corn, to the Bone on the top of the Splint, raising up the Skin with a Correr, and put in much Mercury or Arsenick as will lie upon the Slicke, tie up the Horse's Head to the Rack, so that he cannot bite the sore place, the Spave of two or three Hours in that time the Anguish will be over, and so let him fall to his Meat: It will not and go away of it self, you may heal the Sore with the former Salve prescribed in the 43d Cure.

46. For a Sore Hors, Take Bees-wax, Hoggs-grease, and Turpentine, of each a like quantity, melt them, and Hoggs-grease, dissolve the Turpentine in it, and stir it well together, then put it in an earthen Pot to cool, and with the same anoint the Correr.

Hoof, and putting Wheat-bran unto it, boiled very
and stop it in the Horse's Feet; helpeth a Fretefe
Founder.

47. *To repair a broken Hoof,* Take twelve Heads of
Rlick, seven Ounces of Rie, old Barrow's Grease and
om, of each two Ounces, mingle them with half a
ndful of Ass's Dung, then boil them all together, and
dipt the Hoof therewith.

48. *For a Gall or Hurt with the Saddle that doth swell,*
eth an Onion in Water, and so lay it hot to his Back
can be suffered, bind it fast, and it will asswage the
elling.

49. *For the Vives,* Take a Penniworth of English Ho-
y, a handful of Violst-leaves, and stamp them toge-
er, being mixed, then slit the Sinew under the Ear,
d lay on the Plaister two or three Days together, and
will cure without fail.

50. *To help all Gramps,* Take Peace-grease, or Patch-
ease, and Wine-vinegar, of each a like quantity, boil
and being molten very hot, with the same bathe
ice or thrice a Day, and exercise moderately before
d after dressing; it will not only take away his Pain,
t also remove all Swellings or Cramp, whatsoever.

51. *To cure the Worms, or Bois,* Take Hartshorn and
vin, stamped or chopt together, mix it with good
ong Vinegar, and give it to drink; or with your Hand
sh his Fundament with Brine, or with the Water of
ermantine, will give him ease presently.

52. *To help a tired Horse,* Pour a Quart of good Wine
Ale down his Throat, and it will very much refresh
m. If your Horse in Travel fall suddenly sick, where
Town is nigh, alight, and with a Knife, or Bodkin,
ick him in the Roof of the Mouth, and make him bleed,
ffering him to chew and eat his own Blood, is a Cure
himself.

53. *If a Horse in baling bow not his Hoof.* Mingle
emp with the White of an Egg, and stop the Hoof
der the Shooe; but if it be a Wound, put in the
owder of Oyster-shells and Verdigrease, to dry it up,
the White of an Egg, with Soap and Vinegar.

2. The Experienced Cow-leech.

1. *How to know, and help a Cow that is like to cast her Calf:* She will look hollow-ey'd and pine: Take the Grounds of Ale, and the Powder of Cinnamon, Liquorish, and Ginger, and give it her to drink.

2. *For a Cow that has cast her Calf,* Take Grains and Long-pepper, of each two Penniworth in Powder, and give it her to drink in Milk.

3. *For a Cow that hath calv'd, and cannot glean,* Take a quart of good Ale, boil it, and scum it well, then put in a handful of the Flour of Balsey-malt, and give it her to drink in a warm Marsh.

4. *To help Calves from Worms,* When they are troubled therewith, they will run up and down, and not stand still in a place, but quiver and shake, and hold their Heads towards their Sides: Take Southern-wood, Worm-wood, and bruise it with dry Higs and Fitches, and make a Paste thereof, and put 'em into their Throats.

5. *For Weaning of Calves,* Take five Branches of Tansy, five Branches of Rosemary, and Springs of Mint, stamp them and give the Juice to drink, with four Spoonfuls of good Verjuice.

6. *To increase Milk,* Take Sugar-candy, Cinnamon, and strong Drink, and give it to drink now and then.

7. *To help a Beast that cannot piss,* Take and bruise *Carduus Benedictus*, then strain it with White-wine, and so give it to drink.

8. *For the Chollick,* Take the Powder of one Penniworth of Ginger, and so much of the Powder of Liquorish; give it in a quart of Mead, and it will help her.

9. *For loss of Cud,* Take half a pint of Urine, Bay salt, and Wall-earth, of each a handful, mix 'em well together, and wash the Roof of the Mouth; but pull out the Tongue, and force some down.

10. *If a Cow be bruised, she will piss Blood,* Take Periwinkle, Comfrey, Hearts-tongue, and Blood-wort, chop and stamp them in a Mortar, wring out the Juice, and give a little thereof at a time in Renet to drink.

11. *For a Cow,* Take Ashes finely sifted, and mix

em with the Grounds of Ale or Beer, and make it
 like Butter, and so lay it thereon, use this and it
 will heal it.

12. If a Cow have the Fret, her Milk will go away,
 and she will lye with her Legs along, Take a little Dander-
 lion, and Grounfel, and boil them well in good strong
 Ale, then strain out the Liquor, and give it her.

13. For a Beast that cannot dung, Take Hay, seeth it
 well, stamp it, and strain the Liquor, and put into it
 with Grease and Soap, and give it.

14. If a Beast be sick of the Gall, and ready to burst,
 Take a pint of stale Ale, one wenniworth of Ox-gall, and
 a handful of salt mix them together, and give it to drink,
 and it will cure forthwith.

15. If a Cow's Gall do run, she will scour, hang down her
 udder, Take Sallendine, Turmerick, and Renet, boil 'em
 well, and strain 'em, then give it Luke-warm.

16. If a Beast be grieved in the Lungs, it will be hoarse,
 and winded, and hang out the Tongue, Take a pint of stale
 Ale, a half-penniworth of Bolearmoniack beaten, of Hemp-
 seed and Lung-wort, of each a handful; beat 'em well
 together, and give it to drink.

17. If a Beast be sick of the Murren, it will raule in
 the Throat, Take a pint of stale Ale, Long-pepper, and
 Grains, of each one half-penniworth, of Fenugreek, a far-
 ling worth, beat them well, and mix them together,
 and give it warm to drink. Or you may let them blood
 in the Nostrils, and give him Sugar-candy, Cinnamon,
 and Turmerick, beaten and put in Milk.

19. For the Stiggers, Take Cloves and Fennel-seed,
 beat them to powder, and with Milk give it the Beast
 to drink, and then let him blood.

20. If Beasts be Maw-sick, their Eyes well sentle in their
 Heads, and groan much, and pine away, Take a pint of Milk,
 a spoonful of Tar, a half-penniworth of Honey, mix 'em
 all together, and give it the Beast to drink warm.

21. The More evil is known by the staling of Blood, Take
 More-water, and More-grass, otherwise called Rofs Solis
 chop the Herbs small, and give the Beast a Dishful of it
 three or four times a Day.

22. *The Tangle*, and what it is, it is a Disease known by the swelling of the Tongue, or by a Bleb thereon, it maketh them rough furred in the Throat; and to swell. To cure it, Take a handful of dry Mole's Earth, prick the Bleb with the Point of a sharp Knife, then rub the Root of the Tongue about the Bleb very well with the Earth, and cast some Urine into the Beast's Mouth.

23. *A Purge for Cattle*, Let the Beast blood in the Neck-vein, then take a quart of Ale, boil it and scum it well, then take it off, and put into it a Spoonfull of the Juice of Garlick, and as much Tar, then take Sugar-candy, Penny-greek, and Brimstone, all beaten to powder, the quantity of three Spoonfuls; brew all together with the Ale till it be cool, putting in a quarter of a pint of Sallet-oil, and so give it the Beast to drink fasting, and after it, chase it to and fro a pretty while.

24. *For the Asprung*, Take running Water, Leaven and Salt, rub her Mouth and Nostrils therewith, and break the Bleb under the Tongue.

25. *For the dry Rot*, Take Lungwort, Sallendine and Bay-salt of each a handful, and four heads of Garlick stamp all these together, then take a quarter of a pound of Leaven, a little dishful of Soor, work it with the other things, then take a quart or less of good Ale, two Spoonfuls of Mather, one penniworth of Long-pepper beaten, and give it the Beast to drink, and then chase her up and down an hour, but keep her from Water five or six hours after it.

26. *For the Lick*, With old Urine, and Ash-wood ashes, make a strong Lee, then to a pint of this Lee put Tar, black Soap, Copéras, Pepper, Brimstone, Beards Grease, Stasie-face, Plantane, of each a like quantity, as much as will make the Lee a thick Salve, and with the same anoint all the sore places, and it will both kill and heal.

27. *For a Beast that hath eaten venomous Herbs*, Take a good handful of Wormwood, chop it very small, put it into a good quantity of Ale or Beer, and give it the Beast to drink three or four Days together, in the Morning.

8. For the Garget in the Maw, take a good quantity whole Mustard-seed, and mix it with Wine or strong Ale, and give it the Beast.

9. For the Canker in the Mouth, Take Wood-bines, Sage, Salt, and Plantane, of each a handful, boil them well in a quart of running Water, with half a pint Honey, and a pint of good strong Vinegar, mixt together, and wash the Beast's Mouth once a Day.

10. For Infirmities in the Eye. Take an Egg, and put half the White, then fill it again with Salt, and roast it on the Embers so long, that you may beat it to Powder, then mix of that Powder in a spoonful of Water, and wash the Eye-bright, and as much of the Juice of Housleek, washing the Beast's Eye twice or thrice a Day, If it do not help, let them bleed in the temple Vein.

11. For Inflammations in the Eyes, Take Southern-wood, and bruise it with Vinegar, and lay it to the Eye; for the more Eye, spirt Beer therein, or chew the Leaves of Ground-ivy and drop into the Eye, with the Juice thereof with the Powder of Ginger.

12. For the Cow that hath the Withers, Take the Mores of the Flower-de-luce, wash them clean, stamp them well, and mix it with a Penniworth of Long-pepper in Powder, make thereof three Balls of the bigness of an Egg, and give the Beast one in Drink each Day, for three or four Days together.

13. To make a Cow take Bull, Give her of the Herb called Cow-wake, which groweth like a white Gilliflow-among Corn, two hours before she shall take Bull, if she should refuse the Bull.

14. Against the Biting of a mad Dog, Take Garlick and beat it in a Linnen-cloth, then chafe and rub the bitten place therewith. Or take the Root of the great Bur-nised with Salt, laid to the place, it will help Man or Beast.

15. To fasten Teeth, First you shall prick his Gums both on both sides, within and without, and the Gums move with the Point of a Knife, then take a Whetstone or rough Pebble, and rub the Gums therewith, and make them bleed; so done, chafe them well with Salt, and they

they will fasten again; or rub them with Sage and Salt.

36. *How to Geld or Cut a Calf,* You shall cause one hold down his Fore-part or Legs, then blind his Hind feet with some Cord half a Yard a sunder, let him be bound, and let the said holder set both his Knees the Cord, nigh to his Legs, and so cut him gently, and anoint his Flanks with some fresh Grease, then rub his Reins with cold Water mixed with Salt, and he shall well.

37. *Against Hide-bound,* Take and stamp the Leaves the Flower-de-luce, then strain it with good Ale, and give it them warm.

38. *Against pissing of Blood, or Bloody-flux,* If this Disease be newly begun, you shall take a Frog, and cut his left Leg, and so put him alive in the Beast's Mouth but then you must have ready a handful of Salt mixed with a pint of good strong Ale; and so soon as you see after the Frog, give the Beast to drink, and make him swallow all down together. But if your Beast have continued long, then shall you take of sharp Tanner's Oil with Powder made of old Marlemas-beef, mixed and well stirred together, and then give it to the Beast.

The Experienced Shepherd.

1. *For the Sheep that haib the Siggers,* Give them Penniworth of Treacle, one Race of Turmerick, and a Penniworth of English Saffron, all mixed together.

2. *For Sheep that maketh red Water,* Take a little piece of Roach-allom, and a little piece of Butter, mix it together, and give it them as you see occasion.

3. *For the Scab or Itch,* Take Tar and fresh Grease, each a like quantity, mix them well with the Juice of Chervil and a little Brimstone; make a Salve and anoint the sore place therewith.

4. *For Looseness of Teeth, and Grief of the Mouth,* Take Sage, Salt, and Barren, of each a like quantity beaten together, and rub the Mouth and Gums of the Sheep till you make them bleed.

5. *For the general Feur, or Water in the Belly,* Take Sage, Tansey, Holy-thistle, Horse-mint, Wormwood

owers, Rosemary, Rue, Plantane, Dill, and Lungwort, of each a like quantity, beaten in a Mortar, then strain out the Juice, and to five spoonfuls of it put in a pint of honied Water boiled with two spoonfuls of the Powder of Bay-berries, Long Pepper, Liquorish, and Anniseeds, of each a like, then taken from the Fire, put in two spoonfuls of good Salt, and as much sweet Butter as a Wall-nut, stir altogether, and give it the Sheep like-warm in a Horn to drink Morning and Evening, rubbing the Mouth very well with Salt, is a certain and approved Cure.

4. *The Compleat Swineherd.*

1. *For the Murren, or Garret,* Take Gun-powder, Bay-salt, Bolearmoniack and Garlics, beat them together, and with a Knife make a Hole between their Claws, put in the quantity of a Hazle-nut, and let them blood under the Tongue, or in the Shoulder-vein.

2. *For Scurf and Manginess,* Let them blood in the Tail, then take Black-soap, Brimstone, Vinegar, Swine's Grease and Honey mixed together, of each a like a quantity, and anoint the Swine all over with it, having first rubb'd off the Scurf and Filth with a Wool-card.

3. *For a Sow that eateth her Pigs,* Watch the Pigging, and take the least or worst Pig, and anoint it all over with the Juice of the Herbs called *Stone-crop*, and give it to eat, and she will never do the like again.

4. *For the Meazles or Pox,* Let them blood under the ears, or in the Tail, then bind the Sore with the Bark of green Oziers, then take an Ounce of Treacle, the Juice of Wormwood, Liver-wort, and Gall-wort, half a pint, of red Oaker and Hen's Dung, of each a handtul, and of Barley-meal three handfuls, mixt with a Pottle of Urine and Honey all together, put it into two gallons of Sweet warm wash, and give it the Swine to drink, and anoint all the sore places with Boar's Grease and Brimstone mixed together.

The End of the fourth Part.

THE

Dealer's Directory, &c.

I. *The true Form of Bonds, Bills, Counter-Bonds, Indentures, Letters of Attorney, and License, Deed of Gift, Will, &c.*

An Obligation from One to One.

K Now all Men by these Presents, That I T. R. of G. in the County of K. Yeoman, do owe, and am indebted unto J. A. of G. in the County of G. the Sum of one and twenty Pounds of good and lawful Money of England, to be paid to the abovesaid J. A. his Heirs Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, in and upon the first Day of May, next ensuing the Date hereof, at or now in the dwelling-house of the abovesaid J. A. for the which Payment well and truly to be made, I bind my Heirs, Executors, and Administrators in the Sum of two and forty Pounds, of like Moneys of England, firmly by these Presents: In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the Day of July, 1720.

*Sealed and delivered
in the Presence of*

John A. B.

An Obligation with a Condition, from Two to One.

K Now all Men by these Presents, That we W. S. of M. in the County of K. Carpenter, and H. M. of F. in the County of S. Bricklayer, are holden and firmly bound unto V. G. of B. in the County of S. Gentleman, in the Sum of one hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of England, to be paid to the abovesaid V. G. by Heirs, Executors, Admini-

strators

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rators, or Assigns; for the which Payment well and truly to
made, we bind us, and either of us, our Heirs, Executors,
and Administrators of us, and either of us in the Whole, and
for the Whole firmly by these Presents.

THe Condition of this Obligation is such, That if
the abovebound *W. S.* and *H. M.* they or either
of them, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators,
shall pay or cause to be paid, the full and entire Sum
of one hundred Pounds of good and lawful Money of
England, in and upon the first Day of *October*, next en-
suing the Date hereof, at, or in the now Dwelling-
house of the said *V. G.* of *B.* that then this present O-
bligation shall be void and of none effect, or else to
remain in full force and vertue.

sealed and delivered in
the Presence of

William Sims ●
H. Man ●

The Condition of a Counter-Bond from one to another; before
which recite the abovesaid Obligation, &c.

THe Condition, &c. That whereas the abovenamed
H. M. at the special Instance and Request of the
abovebound *W. S.* for the proper Debt of the said *W. S.*
and as his Surety, by Obligation bearing Date with these
Presents, standeth jointly and severally bound, together
with the said *W. S.* unto *V. G.* of *B.* in the Sum of, &c.
with Condition thereupon endorsed for the payment of
one hundred Pounds of, &c. to the said *V. G.* or to his
certain Attorney, his Executors or Assigns, at, &c. up-
on, &c. as in and by the said Obligation and Condition
more at large appeareth: If therefore the said *W. S.* his
Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, or any of
them do pay, or cause to be paid unto the said *V. G.* or
his Assigns, the said Sum of, &c. at the Day and place
foresaid; and also from hence forth, save and keep harm-
less the above-named *H. M.* his Heirs, &c. of and from
the aforesaid Obligation, and of and from all and all man-
ner of Costs, Charges, Suits and Damages whatsoever
of, for and concerning the said Obligation: That then

A General Release.

BE it known &c. That I *W. B.* of, &c. have released, released and for me, my *Heirs*, &c. do by these Presents remise, &c. unto *J. R.* of, &c. all and in manner of Actions, Suits, Quarrels, Debts, Trespasses, Accounts, Covenants and Demands whatsoever, which I the said *W. B.* now have against the said *J. R.* or my Executors, Administrators or Assigns at any time might, ought or could have against the said *J. R.* his, &c. [as Executors of *J. R.* his Father, deceased, or otherwise howsoever,] from the beginning of the World, until the Day of the Date hereof. In Witness, &c.

An Obligation of an Award with an Umpire.

THE Condition of this Obligation is such, That if the above-bounded *T. C.* his *Heirs*, Executors and Administrators, for his and their parts and behalfs do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide, perform and keep the Award, Order, Arbitrament, final End and Determination of *R. E.* of the Parish of, &c. in the County of *M. Esg.* and *R. E.* in the County of *M.* aforesaid, Gent. Arbitrators, indifferently named, elected and chosen, as well on the part and behalf of the above-bounded *T. C.* as of the above-named *H. S.* to Arbitrate, Award, Order, Judge and Determine of and concerning all and all manner of Action and Actions, Cause and Causes of Actions, Suits, Bills, Bonds, Specialties, Judgments, Extents, Quarrels, Controversies, Trespasses, Damages and Demands whatsoever, at any time or times heretofore had, made, moved, brought commenced, sued, prosecuted, done, suffered, committed or depending by or between the said Parties, or either of them, so as the said Award be made, concluded and agreed upon, and signed and sealed by the Arbitrators aforesaid, on or before the third Day of *Gr.* next ensuing the Date of these Presents. But if the said Arbitrators do not make such their Award of and concerning the Premises by the time aforesaid, That then if the said *T. C.* his *Heirs*, Executors and Administrators, for his and their parts and be-

halfs

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III

Self do in all things well and truly stand to, obey, abide, perform, fulfil and keep the Award, Order, Arbitration, Umpirage, final End and Determination of G. L. F. C. in the County of M. aforesaid, Esq; elected and chosen Umpire by and between the said Parties, of and concerning the Premises; so as the said Umpire do make his Award or Umpirage of and concerning the Premises in Writing under his Hand and Seal, and to be by him published on or before the fourth Day of, &c. ensuing next: Then this Obligation to be void, or else to remain in full Force and Virtue, &c.

*Sealed and delivered in
the Presence of*

The Form of a Letter of Attorney.

K Now all Men by these Presents, That I *James Roe*, of *Bucks* in the County of *Bucks*, Yeoman, have for sundry good Causes and weighty Considerations nominated, constituted, ordained, and appointed, and by these Presents do nominate, constitute, ordain and appoint my trusty and well-beloved Friend *William Gore* of *London*, Gentleman, my true and lawful Attorney, to ask, demand, recover and receive for me, and in my Name, and to my Use and Behoof, giving, and by these Presents granting to my said Attorney, my sole and full power and Authority, to sue, arrest, implead, imprison, and condemn any Persons owing or being indebted to me in any Sum or Sums of Money, their Heirs, Executors, or Administrators, and again out of Prison to deliver at his Discretion; and upon the Receipt of any Sum or Sums of Money, due unto me, the said *James Roe*, to give a legal Acquittance, or Acquittances, Discharge or Discharges for me, and in my Name, to make, sign, seal and deliver; as also one or more Attorney or Attorneys under him to substitute or appoint, and again at his pleasure to revoke; and further to do, execute, perform and finish for me, and in my Name, all and singular thing or things, which shall or may be necessary, touching and concerning the Premises, as fully throughly and entirely, as if the said *James Roe* in my own Per-

(con)

son might, or could do in or about the same. Ratifying, allowing and confirming whatsoever my said Attorney shall do, or cause to be done in the Premises, by these Presents. In Witness whereof, I the said *James Roe*, have hereunto set my Hand and Seal, the 29th Day of *October*, in the ninth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord *George*, by the Grace of God, King of *Great Britain*, &c. and in the Year of our Lord, 1720.

James Roe

A Letter of License.

TO all to whom, &c. We *M. A. and R. B. Creditors of, &c. Citizen and Mercer of London*, send Greeting. Whereas the said *N. C.* the Day of the Date hereof is indebted, and doth owe unto us the said Creditors, divers Sums of Money, which by reason of some Losses unto him hapned, and divers bad Debts owing unto him, as he informeth us, he is not able presently to satisfy and pay, as he willingly would, but requireth our Favour and respite of Time for the payment thereof. Therefore know ye, That we the said Creditors above-named, and every one of us, moved with Compassion, and the Desire which the said *N.* hath to and for the Contention of our said Debts, have given and granted, and by these Presents do give and grant unto the said *N. C.* our full and whole License, Liberty and Life Conclude, as much as in us is, so also he the said *N.* may safely come, go, and resort unto us, and every of his said Creditors, to compound and take Order with us, and every of us, for our and every of our said several Debts, without any Let, Trouble, Suit, Arrest, Attachment, or other Impediment to be offered, or done to the said *N.* his Wares, Goods or Merchandizes, or any of them, for and during the time and space of one whole Year, next ensuing the Date of these Presents: And if it happen the said *N. C.* in his Person, Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, or any of them, within the said term of one Year next coming after the Date aforesaid, us or any of us the said Creditors, or by any Person or Persons by or through the Commandment, Will, Plea,

cur'd

ring, Partnership, Consent or Knowledge of us, or a-
of us against the Tenor, Form and Effect of this our
present Writing of safe Conduct, in any Ways to be Ar-
rested, Sued, Impleaded, Vexed, Hindred, or Attach-
ed, and thereof be not forthwith Delivered or Defend-
ed, and then he the said N. C. his Heirs, Executors, and
Administrators, shall be by Virtue of these Presents for-
evermore clearly Acquitted and discharged against him or
any of us, by whom he the said N. shall contrary to the
Form, Effect and true Meaning of this our present Writ-
ing and safe Conduct, be Attempted, Vexed, Sued, At-
tached, Arrested or Hindred, and thereof not forthwith
released or Defended, as aforesaid, of all manner of
Actions, Suits, Debts and Demands whatsoever they be,
from the beginning of the World, untill the Day of such
Arrests, Suits, Attachment or Hindrance. In Witness,

A Bill of Sale.

Now all Men by these Presents, That I *W. H.* of
Essex for and in consideration of the Sum of, £
lawful Money of England, to me in Hand paid by *J. S.*
Goldsmith, at and before the Enscaling and De-
ivery of these Presents, wherewith I confess my self
to be fully satisfied, contented, and paid; have bar-
gained and sold, and by these Presents do fully, clearly,
and absolutely bargain and sell unto the said *J. S.* in plain
open Market, within the City of London, one Chain
of Gold with round Links unfothered, weighing twenty
ounces of Gold weight; and one Gold Ring enameled,
with small Table-Diamond: To have and to hold
the said Chain of Gold and Ring, to the said *J. S.* his
Executors, Administrators and Assigns, to his and their
proper Uses and Behoofs for ever. And I the said
W. H. my Executors and Administrators, and every of
us the said Chain and Ring unto the said *J. S.* his Exe-
cutors and Administrators, against all People, shall and
lawfully warrant, acquit, and for ever defend by these Pre-
sents: Provided always, That if I the said *W. H.* my
Executors, Administrators, &c. or any of us
do

do well and truly pay or cause to be paid unto the said T. S. his Executors or, Administrators, or Assigns, the full Sum of, &c. at or in the, &c. without Fraud or Covin; that then this present Bill, and the Bargain and Sale of the said Chain and Ring shall be utterly void and of none Effect, or else to stand and abide in Force and Virtue.

A Deed of Gift.

TO all People to whom this present Writing shall come, I A. D. of, &c. send Greeting, &c. Know ye, That I the said A. D. for and in Consideration of the Sum of, &c. which I the said A. D. do owe and am indebted unto T. S. of, &c. have given granted, and confirmed and by these Presents do fully, early, and absolutely give, grant, bargain, sell and confirm unto the said T. S. all and singular such my Goods, Chattels, and Implements of Household, and Commodities whatsoever, as are contained and specified in a certain Schedule hereunto annexed. *To have and to hold* all and singular the Goods, Chattels, Implements of Household, and Commodities whatsoever, as aforesaid, to the aforesaid T. S. his Executors, Administrators, and Assigns, to his and their own proper Uses and Behoofs for ever; thereof, and therewith to do, and dispose at his and their Will and Pleasure, as of and their own proper Goods and Chattels, without any manner of Challenge, Claim, or Demand of me the said A. D. or of any other Person or Persons for me, in my Name, by my Cause, Means, Consent or Procurement. And farther, Know ye, That I the said A. D. have delivered the said T. S. in full Possession of all and singular the aforesaid Premises, by the delivery unto him (at the sealing hereof) of one Goblet of Silver, in Name of the said Goods. In Witness whereof, &c.

A Copy of a Will.

IN the Name of God, Amen. The tenth Day of, I A. D. of, &c. being sick in Body, but of good perfect Memory, thanks be to Almighty God, and all

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remembrance the uncertain Estate of this transitory
 e, and that all Flesh must yield unto Death, when it
 shall please God to call, do make, constitute, ordain,
 declare this my last Will and Testament in manner
 and form following; revoking and annulling by these
 presents, all and every Testament and Testaments, Will
 and wills heretofore by me made and declared either by
 Word or Writing; and this is to be taken only for my
 last Will and Testament, and none other. And first,
 being penitent and sorry from the bottom of my Heart
 for my sins past, most humbly desiring Forgiveness for
 the same. I give and commit my Soul unto Almighty
 God my Saviour and Redeemer, in whom, and by the
 Merits of Jesus Christ, I trust and believe assuredly to be
 saved, and to have full Remission and Forgiveness of all
 my Sins, and that my Soul with my Body, at the gene-
 ral Day of Resurrection, shall rise again with Joy; and
 through the Merits of Christ's Death and Passion, possess
 and inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, prepared for his
 Chosen and chosen; and my Body to be buried in such a
 place where it shall please my Executors hereafter na-
 med to appoint. And now for the settling of my Tem-
 poral Estate, and such Goods, Chattels, and Debts as
 hath pleased God, far above my Deserts, to bestow
 on me; I do order, give, and dispose the same in
 manner and form following: (that is to say,) First, I
 will that all those Debts and Dues as I owe in Right or
 Conscience to any manner of Person or Persons whatso-
 ever, shall be well, and truly contented and paid, or
 ordered to be paid within convenient time after my
 decease, by my Executors hereafter named. Item, I give
 bequeath, &c. In Witness, &c.

*Form of an Indenture for an Apprentice, and may indis-
 cretely serve for either Sex.*

His Indenture witnesseth, That T. G. the Son of
 W. G. late of the City of York, hath put himself,
 by these Presents doth voluntarily and of his own
 Will and Accord, put himself Apprentice to James
 of London, Mercer, to learn his Trade or My-
 stery.

stery, and after the manner of an Apprentice to serve him from the Day of the Date hereof, for and during the term of seven Years next ensuing; during all which term, the said Apprentice, his said Master faithfully shall serve his Secrets keep, his lawful Commands every where gladly obey; he shall do no Damage to his said Master nor see it to be done by others, without letting or giving Notice thereof to his said Master. He shall not waste his said Master's Goods, nor lend them unlawfully to any: He shall not commit Fornication, nor contract Matrimony during the said Term. At Cards Dice, or any other unlawful Game, he shall not play, whereby his said Master may be damaged, with his own Goods, nor the Goods of others: He shall not absent himself Day or Night from his Master's Service without his Leave; nor haunt Ale-houses, Taverns or Play-houses, but in all things behave himself as a faithful Apprentice ought to do during the said Term: And the said Master shall use the utmost of his Endeavour to teach, or cause to be taught or instructed, the said Apprentice in the Trade or Mystery he now followeth. and procure and provide for him sufficient Meat, Drink, Apparel, Lodging and Washing fitting for an Apprentice, during the said Term. And for the due Performance of all and every the said Covenants and Agreements, either of the said Parties bind themselves unto the other by these Presents. In witness whereof, they have interchangeably put their Hands and Seals this fourteenth Day of December, in the sixth Year of the Reign of our sovereign Lord, George King of Great Britain, &c. Anno Dom. 1720.

The form of a Bill with a Penalty.

BE it known unto all Men by these Presents, That *Walter Erby*, of the Parish of *St. Martin's* in the Fields, in the County of *Middlesex*, Gentleman, do owe and stand indebted unto *Roger Eaton* of the said Parish, Grocer, the Sum of Forty Pounds of Lawful Money of England to be paid unto the said *Roger Eaton* his Heirs, Executors, Administrators or Assigns, on the

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th of December next ensaing the Date hereof; which
 yment well and truly to be made, I bind my self, my
 heirs, Executors, or Administrators, in the Penal Sum
 Eighty Pounds of the like lawful Money, firmly by
 these Presents: In Witness whereof, I have set my Hand
 the 4th Day of October, in the sixth Year of the Reign of
 our sovereign Lord, George, King of England, &c. Anno
 Dom. 1720.

Signed and Delivered in
 the Presence of

William Erby

A single Bill for Money without a Penalty.

Now all Men by these Presents, That I A. Jones
 of Herford, in the County of Herford, Hus-
 bandman, do owe and stand Indebted unto William
 Goodman, the Sum of Ten Pounds Six Shillings and
 eight Pence, of good and lawful Money of England, to
 be paid unto him: the said William Goodman, his Heirs,
 Executors, Administrators, or Assigns, at or upon the
 first of January next ensaing the Date hereof: In Wit-
 ness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand the 20th Day
 of September, Anno Dom. 1720.

Signed and Deliver'd in
 the Presence of

A. Jones

A Receipt for Rem.

Received May 13. 1720. Ten Pounds in full for a
 Quarter's Rent due at Lady-day last past from Will-
 iam Almond, all Taxes being allowed to this Day. I
 have receiv'd per me, Titus Crues.

A Receipt in Full.

Received May 13. 1720. of Mr. Jacob Tyler, the
 Sum of Seventy Two Pounds Seven Shillings and
 six Pence, which is in full of all Accounts whatsoever
 to this Day I say received per me, John Bull.

The

The Form of an In-land Bill of Exchange.

Laus Deo. In London this 30th of Novem. 1720. *Fifty Pounds Sterling.*

AT six Days sight, pay this my first Bill of Exchange to Mr. James Turner, or his Assigns, Fifty Pounds Sterling, for the Value here received of Mr. Richard Woodsworth, and put it to Account, as by Advice.

To Mr. T. Arnold, Mer.

Your Friend,

cer'd. d. Pma in York.

Sam. Duke

If it be an Out-land Bill, it differs only in place, and very seldom in the Form; however, you must expect to have a Letter, signifying, that such a Bill is drawn upon you, expressing the Contents, and upon what Account, which is commonly call'd a Letter of Advice, and is to prevent any Person's forging a Bill upon you, and the Letter is frequently sent before, though sometimes with the Bill inclosed in it, when there is no Example in the Fidelity of the Taker, or Party to whom the Bill is directed. And if a second Bill come, then you must have it subscribed, (*viz.*) *My first Bill not being paid, pay this my second Bill,* &c. and so to the third. And if he that underwrites the Bill makes himself Debtor, then must it be expressed, (*viz.*) *And put it to my Account;* but if he ought to pay it, then he must write *Put it to your Account.*

II. *The true Method every honest Dealer should take (according to Law) to get in what is owing to him, either from shuffling Tradesmen in the City, or dishonest Correspondents in the Country.*

1. **T**Here is the Court of Conscience; and this only for Debts that are under forty Shillings, and of Cognizance only, of such as are owing by Freemen of the City of London, inhabiting within the said City, or the Liberties thereof. Here you cause the Debtor to be warred in, and must refer the Matter to Commissioners appointed by the Lord-Mayor, &c. and you must abide

the Determination of the said Commissioners. Generally Poverty is pleaded, and the Debtor is ordered pay so much by the Week, 6d. or 12d. or what the Court thinks fit, or else Execution is taken out against him. You are believ'd for what you demand upon your oath.

2. The second Way of proceeding that is Civil, is to take an *Attachment* upon your Debtor's Estate, Monies Goods that you understand is due to him from A. B. G. &c. in the Mayor's or either of the Sheriffs Courts; and this doth not hurt the Person of him that owes the money, but only secures the Debt, and is no great Discharge to the Debtor, nor any great Charge, and is done with much privacy.

3. The third Way, if you have any difference with Man, and have a mind not openly to disparage him, acquaint him, you intend to enter an *Action* against him in such a Counter, and he will do well to put in bail by such a Day; this is a great Piece of Civility, if you must go to Law, and saves Money on both sides that is given to Sergeants, &c.

4. The fourth Way is, when you fear your Man indeed, and do really think to secure him, then you give order to an Officer to take him into Custody; you must first enter your *Action* at one of the Counters, and pay your Sergeant; and when the Sergeant hath him, you give the Sheriff for your Security, if the Party makes escape, or the Bail be not good.

5. The fifth is, by way of Writ from the *Queen's Bench*, or the *Common Pleas*; and here the Party is held Special Bail before a Judge, and must give in Bail here now, and above too; and this is troublesome for the Debtor, and also chargeable.

6. A sixth Way is by Outlawry, and this is very rigorous; and a Man now-a-days, by the Balances of an *Action*, is sued to an Outlawry, and knows nothing of it, it is quiet, and means no body harm; and here he is fined, and run up to great Charges before he knows therefore he is troubled.

7. The seventh is, A *Commission of Bankrupt*, and this is

is many ways convenient, but exceeding chargeable: the meaning of it is, a Commission from under the Great Seal of England, directed to such and such Commissioners, naming five or more, willing them to enquire into all the Particulars of the Man's Condition that hath failed. They have Power to administer an Oath, to send to Prison, to release out of Prison; they can break open Houses, seize Goods, sell them; extend Lands and inshort, do any thing for the Advantage of the Creditors. But a Statute cannot be taken out against a Man, unless one or more Creditors do joyn together, and the Sums amount to more than 100*l*. and they must give Security to prove the Man a Bankrupt. This is a rigorous manner of Prosecution, and generally leaves the Estate far worse than they found it; for it is very chargeable and tedious.

These are the several Ways that are used to get Money in, and to prosecute Men: What more there are, I know not; that must be enquired into of them that are learned in the Law.

But how if I am employed by a Friend to Prosecute another here, how must I act it?

Ans. In the same Nature as is before cited; but you must have Power from the Man that employs you.

What mean you by Power? Is not his Letter enough, and his Order to do it?

Ans. No; that is not sufficient: you must have a Procuration; so called in all Foreign Parts; and by us in England, A Letter of Attorney, that impowers you to sue his Debtor, cast him into Prison, and release him.

Methods for Compounding Debts, and what ought to be observed therein, &c.

IF a Person absent himself from his Business under a Failure in the World, and will not appear to negotiate with his Creditor for Time of Abatement, but do it by Proxy, appointing a Place for the general Meeting of the said Creditors to hear Propositions made to them, which are usually these, *viz.* To pay so much in the Pound, which is called Compounding: To pay in Goods

they first cost, or give Security upon time. In this case the Creditors ought to consider whether their Debtor is really necessitated to betake him to this Shift, or whether he does it out of Policy to shift himself of a bad Bargain, or to keep other Men Monies in his Hands, &c. and accordingly to take their Measures; for if the former, they ought to take the first Offer, for seldom comes better; a Man continually losing himself by being restrained from his Business, and consequently his Affairs must run to ruine: But if it be out of a knavish Design to defraud his Creditors and enrich himself, a Practice too frequently used, there is a Way to ferret him out of his secret Abode, which is by taking out a Statute of Bankruptcy against him, as before directed, &c.

As for the usual Rates of Composition, they are from five to fifteen Shillings in the Pound ready Money, or such Security as the Creditors shall accept; and in this case it must be acknowledged as Satisfaction, and a Release given in general Discharge upon Payment, as if the whole had been paid, and fuller Satisfaction made.

I. An Account of Weights, Measures, and Numbers, &c.

Three Barley corns make an Inch, two and a half a Nail: A Hand is four Inches, or Finger's Breadth; five Hands is a Span; four Hands or twelve Inches a Foot, two Foot makes a Pace, five Foot a Geometrical Perch, three Foot or sixteen Nails is a Yard, one Yard is a quarter, that is twenty Nails, make an English Ell. Dutch Ell or Stick, is three quarters of a Yard; which they commonly measure Pastry, Six Foot makes a fathom. Ten Foot is a Gad, or Geometrical Perch, sometimes nine Foot. Sixteen Foot and half is a Pole Perch by the Statute. Eighteen Foot a Wood-land Perch, used in Fens and Moors: One and twenty Foot a Scote-Perch, used in Ireland, or Lancashire. Eighteen Foot three quarters a Scotch Pole or Perch. Four Slaves Perches, or one hundred Links make a Chain. One hundred twenty five Geometrical Paces makes a Stade. Eight Stades, or a thousand Geometrical Paces makes

an Italian Mile, used by English Men at Sea. An English Mile is one thousand seven hundred and sixty Yards. Eight Furlongs make an English Mile, as eight Stades an Italian. Three Italian Miles are an English League. Four thousand Geometrical Paces make a small German Mile, five thousand a great. Forty square Perches is a Rood, four Rood an Acre; that is to say, one hundred and sixty Perches in length, one in breadth; or eighty Perches in length, and 2 in breadth; or four in breadth and forty in length, make an Acre. Ten Chains in length and one in breadth, make an Acre: Thirty Acres is a Yard-land; and one Hide of Land is a hundred Acres. Ten Foot every way is a Square, that is, a hundred square feet.

How to measure wood. A Cord of Wood is four Foot over, four Foot deep, eight Foot long, being hundred and twenty eight Cubick Feet. A Stack of Wood is three Foot over, three Foot deep, and twelve long, which makes an hundred and eight Cubick Feet. Block-wood, being great Logs, are sold by the Cord small by the Stack. A Cubick Foot contains one thousand seven hundred and twenty eight Cubick Inches, a Cubick Yard twenty seven Cubick Feet, or forty thousand six hundred and fifty six Cubick Inches. Fifty Foot of Timber makes a Load, forty Foot makes a Tun, twenty Foot a Butt or Pipe, ten Foot an Hoghead. Eighteen Foot square, and one Foot deep, or three hundred twenty four Cubick Feet is called a Floor. A Brick the stature should be nine Inches long, four and a quarter broad, and two and a half thick; five hundred make a Load, and one thousand of plain Tiles like wise.

How much Plank makes a Load: Three hundred Foot of two Inch Plank, two hundred Foot of three Inch Plank, one hundred and fifty Foot of four Inch Plank, four hundred Foot of one and a half Plank, and ten hundred of Inch make a Load.

Of the Tale of Goods: Canvas-cloth, 120 Ells is counted an hundred. Fustian, 14 Ells is a Chief; of fine Linnen, Silk and Syndon, 10 Ells make a Chief. Fish, as Ling, Haberdene, and Codfish, &c. 124 lb

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hundred; 1240 makes a thousand. Eels, 25 to a
 ke, 10 Strikes to the Bind. Herrings and Stock-fish,
 20 to a hundred; 1200 makes a thousand in a Barrel,
 2 Barrells make a Last. Let it, There must be but five-
 ore to the hundred, of five Foot long; but four Foot
 ng are sixscore, or 120 to the Bundle; their Breadth
 e Inch and a half, half an Inch thick. There are 120
 eals in Nails to the hundred, four thousand six Inch-
 Tree Nails, (being made for Ship-Pins) three thou-
 nd nine Inches, two thousand Foot, fifteen hundred
 ghteen Inches, or one thousand two Foot Tree Nails
 Ship-pins go to the thousand, and there's a Load of
 mber in them. Lime is sold by the Bag in London,
 hich should be a Bushel; 25 make a hundred; in the
 ountry it is sold by the Load, which is about forty
 shels. Hoops are sold by the Bundle, as 70 Pipe-
 ops, 90 Hoghead, 120 Barrel or Kilderkin, 180 Pink
 Firkin-hoops make a hundred. Skins, as Goat, are
 mbred by the Kipp, of fifty Skins to the Kipp; other
 us five score to the hundred. Furs, as Sables, Filches,
 nks, Martins, Greys, and Jennets, forty Skins make
 mber, Glass, a Seam is 24 Stone, or a 120 l. New-
 stle-Glass. 5 Foot make a Table. 45 Tables make a
 se; Normandy Glass, 25 Table is a Case, which is cut
 o long squares, the other Diamond-fashion. Glass
 tles, 21 to the Dozen; 12 such Dozen, or 252 make
 Gross, which is a Day's Work. Paper, a Bale is 10
 eam; and a Ream 20 Quire, 24 Sheers in a Quire, in ge-
 Paper 25 Sheets in a Quire. Parchment, a Role is
 Dozen, 12 Skins a Dozen. Hides, 10 make a Dick-
 20 Dicker a Last. Gloves, 10 Pair is a Dicker;
 rse-shoes the same. A Chaldron of Coal, 36 Bushels.
 Load of Timber, 50 solid Foot. In a Hoghead of
 e, 63 Gallons. In a Barrel of Beer, 36 Gallons. In
 Barrel of Ale, 32 Gallons. A Gross, 144 or 12 Do-
 . A weigh of Cheese, 256 Pound. Days in a Year, 3
 6; Weeks in a Year, 52. A Tun of Wine, 252 Gal-
 . in an Acre of Land, 160 Perches. In a Rod of
 nd, 40 Perches. In a Perch of Land, 272 1/2 Foot. d
 Pipe or Butt of Wine, 126 Gallons. In a Last of

Corn, 10 Quarters, or 80 Bushels. A Tun of Iron, 2 hundred Weight, or 2240 Pound Weight. A Rodder of Lead, 19 hundred Weight, or 2184 Pound. A Ton of Wool is 28 Pound; a Sack, 364; a Last, 4868 Pound. A Load of Bricks, 500 Bricks.

IV. An Account of English Coins

For the right setting down of any Sum of Money Note, That *l.* over any Figure or Figures, signifies *Libra*, the Latin for a Pound; *s.* for *Solidus*, or *Solid*, Shilling or Shillings; *d* Denarius or Denarii, a Penny Pence; *ob.* Obolus, an Half-penny; and *q.* Quadrans, Farthing. As for Example,

l. s. d. ob. q.

35 17 10 1 1 | must be read, Thirty six Pound seventeen Shillings, ten Pence, half Penny, Farthing.

2 Farthings

4 Farthings

12 Pence

20 Shillings

} make } 1 Half-penny.
1 Penny.
1 Shilling.
1 Pound.

Besides these, there are other Denominations of English Money, viz.

Denominations.	Present Value.	
A five Guinea Piece	5 <i>l.</i>	7 <i>s.</i>
A Jacobus	1	5
A Carolus	1	3
A Guinea	1	1
A Mark	0	13
An Angel	0	10
A Noble	0	6
Crown [penny	0	5
Thirteen-pence-half	0	1
Nine-pence [ny	0	0
Four-pence-half-pen-	0	0
Groat	0	0
Three-pence	0	0
Two-pence	0	0
Half-penny	0	0

A Table for reducing Pounds into Shillings, Pence and Farthings, and the contrary.

Pounds.	Shillings.	Pence.	Farthings.
1	20	240	960
2	40	480	1920
3	60	728	2880
4	80	960	3840
5	100	1200	4300
6	120	1440	5760
7	140	1680	6720
8	160	1920	7680
9	180	2160	8640
10	200	2460	8600

This Table is easie, and wants no Explanation, and turned backward, it is Farthings into Pence, Pence into Shillings, and Shillings into Pence, which at first sight may be easily computed.

And here Note, for a Caution against Extravagance and for the Encouragement of Frugality, That ev'ry Penny any one spend idly, would purchase a Yard (that is three Foot) square, and somewhat above, of as good Land as 'most in England, to him and his Heirs for ever.

VI. An easie Rule for Retailing Shop-keepers.

For every Farthing that a Pound doth cost, Reckon two Shillings and one Groat, which must shew you the Price of an hundred Weight just.

For example: Raisins are at $3d \frac{1}{2}$ (that is 14 Farthings) the Pound; Twice 14 s. is 28 s. and 14 Groats, is 4 s. and 8 d. that is in all 32 s. and 8d. the just Rate by the hundred Weight; for 112 Three-pences makes 28s. and 112 Half-pence 4 s. 8 d. together, 32 s. 8d.

VII. Of Reduction of Troy Weight.

BY Troy Weight is weighed Gold, Silver, Jewels, Amber, EleQuaries, Bread, Corn and Liquors, and from this Weight all Measures for wet and dry Commodities are taken.

The Pound Troy is in proportion to the Pound Averdupois as 17 to 14, and the Ounce as 51 to 56.

Troy Weight.		Grains.
Peny Weight.		24
Ounce	24	480
Pound.	12	5760

VIII. A Table for the Assize of Bread, for Bakers that live in Corporations, &c.

*May Heaven still send us fruitful Show'rs of Rain,
And may the Earth by Handfuls bring forth Grain:
May Flora's Bounty Cloath the verdant Field;
And Heaven and Earth to us its Plenty yield.*

Price of Wheat the Bu- shel.		Troy Weight.						Averdupois W.		
		Peny White.		Wheaten.		Household		Peny white	Wheaten.	Household
s.	d.	li.	oz.	dwt.	li.	oz.	dwt.	oz.	qn.	oz.
2	0	1	3	6	1	11	0	2	6	12
2	3	1	2	2	1	9	2	4	4	16
2	6	1	1	0	1	7	10	2	2	0
2	9	1	0	1	1	6	0	2	0	2
3	0	0	11	5	1	4	18	1	10	10
3	3	0	10	11	1	3	16	1	9	2
3	6	0	9	19	1	2	17	1	7	16
3	9	0	9	8	1	2	11	6	16	10
4	0	0	8	18	1	1	7	1	5	16
4	3	0	8	9	1	0	12	1	4	17

Price of Wheat the Bu- shel.		Troy Weight.						Averdupois W.								
		Penny White.		Wheaten.		Household.		Penny white.		wha- ten.		Hou- shold				
s.	d.	li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz.	dw.	li.	oz.	dw.	oz.	qu.	oz.	qu.	oz.	qu.
4	6	0	8	1	1	0	0	1	4	2	8	3	13	1	17	2
4	9	0	7	13	0	11	10	1	3	6	8	1	11	3	16	2
5	0	0	7	7	0	11	0	1	2	14	3	0	11	0	16	0
5	3	0	7	1	0	10	10	1	2	1	7	3	11	2	15	2
5	6	0	6	15	0	10	2	1	1	10	7	2	11	0	15	0
5	9	0	6	10	0	9	14	1	1	0	7	0	10	2	14	0
6	0	0	6	5	0	9	6	1	0	10	6	3	10	1	13	2
6	3	0	6	0	0	9	0	1	0	0	6	2	10	0	13	0
6	6	0	5	16	0	8	15	0	11	12	6	1	9	2	11	2
6	9	0	5	12	0	8	9	0	11	2	6	0	9	1	12	1
7	0	0	5	9	0	8	3	0	11	5	5	3	3	3	11	3
7	3	0	5	5	0	7	18	0	10	11	5	2	8	2	11	2
7	6	0	5	2	0	7	13	0	10	5	5	2	3	1	11	1
7	9	0	4	19	0	7	9	0	9	19	5	1	8	1	10	3
8	0	0	4	16	0	7	5	0	9	12	5	1	7	3	10	2
8	3	0	4	14	0	7	1	0	9	8	5	0	7	2	10	1
8	6	0	4	11	0	6	17	0	9	2	5	0	7	2	10	0
8	9	0	4	9	0	6	13	0	8	18	4	3	7	1	9	2
9	0	0	4	6	0	6	10	0	8	12	4	2	7	0	9	2

Note, That Bakers who live out of Corporations are to make their Bread of the Weight of the Rate of three Pence less than the Corporation Bakers, and when the Corporation Baker makes Bread of the Weight against 5 s. the Country Baker must make it of the Weight against 4 s. 9 d.

When Wheat is at 5 Shillings per Bushel, then the Corporation Baker's Penny Wheaten Loaf is to weigh 11 Ounces Troy, and three Half-penny white Loaves the like Weight, and the Household Penny Loaf is to weigh 1 Pound, 2 Ounces, and 14 Penny Weight Troy, and so for a greater or lesser Weight proportionably. And if a Baker want but one Ounce in 36, for the first, second,

cond, and third Fault he may be Amerced, but for the fourth he is to stand in the Pillory without Redemption.

*Thus Bread should weigh, if justly it be made,
(For so the Law ordains it should be weigh'd :—)
But cozening Bakers who the Law do slight,
Abuse the Poor, and make their Bread too light ;
But may such Bakers, as is their just due,
Lose all such Bread, and gain the Pillory too.*

IX. A Table of Troy Weights.

31 Grains of Wheat
24 Grains
20 Penny Weight
12 Ounces

} make }

24 Artificial Grains,
1 Penny Weight. p. w.
1 Ounce.
1 Pound. lib.

X. A Table of Averdupois Weights.

4 Quarters
16 Drains
26 Ounces
28 Pounds
20 Hundred

} make }

1 Dram.
1 Ounce.
1 Pound. [112 Pounds
1 Quarter of a 100 lb
1 Tun.

XI. A Table of Liquid Measures.

1 Pound of Wheat Troy
2 Pints [Weight
2 Quarts
2 Pottles
8 Gallons
9 Gallons
10 Gallons and a half
2 Perkins
2 Kilderkins
42 Gallons
63 Gallons
2 Hogsheads
2 Pipes

} make }

1 Pint.
1 Quart.
1 Pottle.
1 Gallon. [Hettinge.
1 Ferkin of Ale, Soap,
1 Ferkin of Beer.
1 Ferkin of Salmon or
1 Kilderkin. [Ld.
1 Barrell.
1 Tierce of Wine.
1 Hogshead.
1 Pipe or Butt.
1 Tun of Wine.

XII. A Table of Dry Measure.

2 Pints	}	make	1 Quart.
2 Quarts			1 Pottle.
2 Pottles			1 Gallon.
4 Gallons			1 Peck.
4 Pecks			1 Bushel Land-measure.
5 Pecks			1 Bushel Water-measure.
8 Bushels			1 Quarter.
2 Quarters			1 Chalden.
5 Quarters	}	make	1 Weigh.

XIII. A Table of Long Measure.

3 Barly-corns in length	}	make	1 Inch.
2 Inches			1 Foot.
3 Foot			1 Yard.
3 Foot nine Inches			1 Ell.
6 Foot			1 Fathom.
5 Yards and a half			1 Pole or Perch.
6 Poles			1 Furlong.
8 Furlongs			1 English Mile.

XIV. A Table of Time.

60 Minutes	}	make	1 Hour.
24 Hours			1 Day natural.
7 Days			1 Week.
4 Weeks			1 month of 28 Days.
12 Months, 1 Day and			1 Year very near.

XV. A Table of Motion.

60 Seconds	}	make	1 minute.
60 Minutes			1 Degree.
30 Degrees			1 Sign of the Zodiack.
3 Signs, or 90 degrees			1 Quadrant.
4 Quadrants, or 360 dc.			1 Circle.

XVI. A Table of all the Shires and Counties in England and Wales; shewing the Number of Parliament Men, Hundreds, Market Towns, Parishes, Length, Breadth, and Circumference of each.

<i>The Names of all the Shires.</i>	<i>Parl. Men.</i>	<i>Hundreds.</i>	<i>M. Towns.</i>	<i>Parishes.</i>	<i>Length.</i>	<i>Breadth.</i>	<i>Circumf.</i>	<i>Chief Towns of each Shire.</i>
Barkshire	9	20	12	140	40	24	120	Reading
Bedfordshire	4	9	10	116	24	12	73	Bedford
Bucks	14	8	15	185	39	11	138	Buckingham
Cambridgeshi.	6	17	8	163	35	20	130	Cambridge
Cheshire	4	7	13	68	44	25	112	Chester
Cornwal	44	9	21	161	70	35	150	Launstone
Cumberland	6	5	15	58	55	40	168	Carlisle C.
Darbyshire	4	6	9	106	34	26	130	Darby
Devonshire	26	33	32	394	55	54	200	Exeter C.
Dorsetshire	20	29	19	248	44	24	150	Dorchester
Durham	4	4	6	118	36	30	107	Durham
Essex	8	26	21	415	40	35	146	Colechester
Glocestershire	8	30	25	280	48	26	138	Glocester C.
Hantsire	26	40	16	253	46	30	154	S. Hampton
Hertfordshire	6	8	18	120	27	35	130	Hertford
Herefordshire	8	11	8	176	24	23	102	Hereford C.
Huntingtonsh.	4	4	6	79	20	15	67	Huntington
Kent	10	65	29	408	60	34	162	Canterbury C.
Lancashire	14	6	26	61	57	31	170	Lancaster
Lecestershire	4	6	12	192	27	23	106	Leicester
Lincolnshire	12	30	34	630	55	35	180	Lincoln C.
Middlesex	8	6	4	73	19	16	80	London C.
Norfolk	12	31	28	660	50	30	240	Norwich C.
Northamptonsh.	5	20	13	326	42	20	120	Northampton
Northumberl.	8	6	6	46	43	30	143	New-Castle
Nottinghamsh.	6	8	9	168	36	19	110	Nottingham
Oxfordshire	5	14	13	280	38	25	230	Oxford C.
Rutlandshire	2	5	2	48	12	10	140	Okeham

Shrop

The Book of Knowledge.

I I I

A Table of all the Shires and Countie, in England and Wales, &c.

The Names of all the Shires.	Parl. Men.	Hundreds.	M. Towns.	Parishes.	Length.	Breadth.	Circumf.	Chief Towns of each Shire.
Shropshire	13	15	15	170	25	33	134	Shrewsbury.
Somersetshire	18	29	30	385	55	40	204	Bristol C.
Staffordshire	10	5	18	130	40	22	141	Litchfield.
Suffolk	16	22	29	575	40	30	140	Ipswich
Surry	14	4	7	140	34	22	112	Kingston
Sussex	20	65	16	312	56	20	58	Chichester.
Warwickshire	6	5	15	158	33	25	135	Warwick.
Westmoreland	4	4	8	26	36	25	120	Kendal.
Wiltshire	34	29	27	304	40	30	146	Salisbury.
Worcestersh.	9	7	11	152	35	30	130	Worcester C.
Yorkshire	29	28	48	593	85	75	320	York C.
Isle of Angle.	2	6	2	74	25	17	80	Beaumaris.
Brecknocksh.	7	6	4	61	30	16	106	Brecknock.
Cardigan	2	5	4	64	36	17	94	Cardigan.
Carnarvonsh.	2	7	6	68	40	20	110	Carnarvon.
Carmarchenst.	2	6	8	87	35	10	102	Carmathen.
Denbighshire	2	12	4	57	32	18	116	Denbigh.
Flinshire	2	5	2	28	30	18	80	Flinr.
Glamorgansh.	2	10	8	118	40	20	112	Landaff.
Merionethsh.	1	6	3	37	36	26	108	Harlech.
Monmouthsh.	3	6	7	127	24	19	18	Monmouth.
Montgomery	2	7	6	47	30	21	94	Montgomery.
Pembrokehire	3	7	8	145	26	26	30	Pembroke.
Radnorshire	2	6	3	52	24	22	90	Radnor.

Thus England thou thy Happiness may'st see;
 What Towns, how many Parishes there be:
 In thee both Hills and fruitful Vales abound;
 And Peace and Plenty compass thee around:
 Thou that at distance hear'st the Cannon roar,
 Whilst George's Fleet secures the happy Shore.

XVII. An exact Catalogue of all the Roads and Post-Stages, in Miles and Totals, to, through, and from all the noted Places in the Kingdom of England, &c. of daily Use for all Travellers and Tradesmen, either in Coach, on Horseback, or on Foot.

The Northern Road from London.

Post-Roads.	M.	To.	Post-Towns.	M.	To.
Waltham-Cross	12	12	Redcaster	9	14
Ware	8	20	York	8	15
Royston	13	33	Burrowbrigs	12	16
Caxton	8	41	Northalerton	12	17
Huntington	9	50	Darlington	10	18
Stilton	9	59	Durham	12	20
Stamford	12	71	Newcastle	12	21
Southwitham	8	79	Morpeth	12	22
Grantham	8	87	Alnwick	12	23
Newark	10	97	Belford	12	24
Tuxford	10	107	Berwick	12	26
Binny	12	119	Cockburnspech	14	27
Doncaster	6	125	Huddington	14	28
Ferry-Bridge	10	135	Edenborough	12	30

Norwich Road from London.

Royston	33	33	Thetford	10	7
Cambridge	10	43	Atleborough	10	8
New-Market	10	53	Norwich	12	9
Bury	10	63			

Chester Road from London.

Barnet	10	10	Stone	16	11
St. Albane's	10	20	Namptwich	16	12
Dunstable	10	30	Chester	14	14
Fenistratford	8	38	Northope	18	15
Tossiter	21	50	Denbigh	12	17
Daintry	10	60	Conway	14	18
Coventry	14	74	Bewmoisis	10	19
Coshal	8	82	Hollyhead	24	20
Litchfield	12	94			

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Derby Road from London.

Post-Towns.	M.	To.	Post-Towns.	M.	To.
Officer	50	50	Leicester	12	89
Northampton	6	56	Loughborough	8	88
Harborough	12	68	Derby	12	100

Western Road from London.

Stanes	16	16	Sherborn	16	110
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Crookhorn	13	123
Basingstoke	9	41	Hunilton	19	142
Andover	18	59	Exeter	15	157
Salisbury	16	75	Ashburton	20	177
Shaftsbury	19	99	Plymouth	24	201

Portsmouth Road from London.

Stanes	16	16	Petersfield	10	42
Hartford-bridge	16	32	Portsmouth	24	66

Yarmouth Road from London.

Brentwood	16	16	Saxmundham	16	78
Witham	18	34	Beckles	16	94
Colchester	12	46	Yarmouth	10	104
Ipswich	16	62			

Bristol Road from London.

Hounslow	10	10	Marlborough	15	694
Maidenhead	16	26	Chippenham	15	84
Reading	12	38	Bristol	20	104
Newberry	16	54			

Gloucester Road from London.

Maidenhead	26	26	Chrencester	15	72
Abbingdon	16	42	Glocester	18	90
Farington	15	57			

Kentish Road from London.

Dartford	14	14	Canterbury	15	55
Rochester	14	28	Deal or Dover	15	70
Sittingburn	12	40			

XVIII. A

XVIII. A Catalogue of the Names of the principal Fairs in England and Wales, together with the Month, Day and Place where they are kept.

January The 3 Day at Llanibithter; 5 Hickerford in Lancashire; 6 being Twelfth day, Salisbury, Brompton; 7 Llanginny; 25 Bristol, Churchingford, Graveend; 31 Llandysfel.

February. The 1 Day at Bromely in Lancashire; Bath, Bicklesworth, Bugworth, Faringdon, Godlemere, Lins, Maidstone, Reading, Beckenfield, the Viceroy in Wiltshire, Whiteland; 3 Boxprove, Brimly; 6 Salisbury for 6 Days of all kind of Merchandise without Auction; 8 Tregarron 9 Landaffe; 14 Oundle in Northamptonshire, Feversham; 24 Baldoc, Bourn, Froom, Henly upon Thames, Higham-ferrers, Tewkesbury, Uppingham, Wolden; 26 Stamford, an Horse-fair.

March. The 1 Day at Llangadog, Llangevallah, Maldon, 3 Bremwell-braks in Norfolk 4 Bedford, Oldham; 8 Tregarron; 12 Spasford, Wobourn, Wrexham, Bodman, and Alsome in Norfolk; 13 Wye, Bodwin in Cornwall, Mountbowin; 17 Patrington; 18 Scarbridge; 20 Ailefourey, Darroam, 22 Lutterworth, 24 Llaeverch, 25 St. Albans, Althwel in Hartfordshire, Burton Cardigan, Waldea in Essex, Huntington, St. Jones in Wiltshire, Malden, Malpas, Newcastle, Northampton, Onay, Bucking. Woodstock, Whiteland, Great Charte; 31 Malmsbury.

April. The 2 Day at Hitching, Northfleet, Rochford; 3 Leek in Staffordsh. 5 Wallingford; 7 Darby, 9 Billingham; 11 Newport-pagnel; 22 Stafford; 23 Amptham, Bewdley, Brawton, Bristock, Bilson, Bury in Lancashire, Castlecombs, Charing, Chichester, Engfield in Sussex, Gifford, Bishop's Hatfield, Hunningham, Ipswich, Kilnrough, Lonquer, Northampton, Nutlay in Sussex, Pomoes, Sabridgworth, Tamworth, Wilton, Wortham, Riliborough, Harbin in Norfolk, Sapsal in Hartfordshire; 25 Bourn in Lincolnsh, Buckingham, Calne in Wiltshire, Cliffe in Sussex, Colebrook, Dunmow in Essex, Darby

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Fairs
Day in Bucking. Oakham, Uxeter, Winebombe;
 8 Tenderden in Kent, Clare, Sudbury the last Thursday,
 Friday and Saturday in April, 1780.
May. The first day at Andover, Brickhill, Blackburn
 in Lancash. Chelmsford, Congerton in Chesh. Bocking-
 am, Grighowel, Kimar, Leighton, Leicester, Lichfield,
 nor Sunday, Lexfield in Suffolk, Linfield, Llatriffent,
 Louth, Maidstone, Oswestry in Shropsh. Perin, Philipf-
 otton, Pombridge, Reading, Rippon, Stanstead, Stow
 in the Wold, Stoaknail, and Tuxford in the Clay, uske,
 Aveill, Warwick, Wendover, Worsworth; 2 Powlthely
 in Camerghensh. Abergavenny, Ashborn-peak, Arundel,
 Bramyard, Bala, Chersey near Outlands, Chipnam, Chur h
 streton in Shropsh. Bowbridge in Glamorgansh. Darby,
 Denbigh, Elstow by Bedford, Hinningham, Meythyr,
 Moncon, Non-eaton, Hundersfield, Ratidale in Lancash.
 Tiduel, Waltham-abbey, Thetford in Northfolk; 4 Mar-
 chenigh in Montgom. 6 Amesbury, Hay, Knighton;
 7 Bath, Beverly, Hanstop, Newton in Lancash. Hatesbu-
 ry, Oxford, Stratford upon Avon, Thunderly in Essex;
 9 Maidstone; 10 Ashburn in the Peak; 11 Dunstable;
 12 Graies, Thorock in Essex; 12 and 13 Albrighton in
 Salop; 14 Bala in Merionethsh. 15 Welchpool in Mont-
 gom. Langanang in Cardigan; 19 Mayfield, Odohil,
 Rochester, Wellow; 20 Malesbury; 25 Blackburn;
 29 Crambrook; 31 Penshore in Gloucestershire, Maiden-
 head, Whitson-wednesday.

June. The 3 at Alsbury; 9 Maidstone; 11 Holt,
 Knwilgare in Carmarthensh. Llanybithey, Llanwist, Llan-
 dilaundor in Carmarthensh. Maxfield, Newborough, New-
 castle in Emilia, Okeingham, Wellington, Newport-pag-
 nel, Skipton upon Stow, Bremel in Norfolk; 13 New-
 down in K. dewen in Montgom. 14 Bangor 15 Vizes,
 Nershore, from Worcester 7 Miles 16 Beath in Breck.
 Liewport in Keames; 17 H. dstock, Highham-ferris, Man-
 villing, Stow-green; 19 Bridg-north; Ysteadfoerick;
 St. Alban's, hrewabury, Dereham in Norfolk; 23 Bar-
 net, Castle-ebichenin, Monmouth, Dolgelly in Merio-
 neth; 24 Ashborn, St. Ann's Awkinbrough, Bedford,
 Beale, Beverly, Bishop's Castle, Boughtongreen-market,
 Bos-

Bosworth, Brecknock, Broomsgrove, Cambridge, Colchester, Cranbrook, Croydon, Farnham, Gloucester, Halifax, Hartford, Harestone, Horsham, Harth, Kingston-on-Thames, Kirkham, Lanchester, Leicester, Ludlow, Penkridge, Preston, Reding, Rumford, Shaftsbury, Strait-stock, Tisbury, Wakefield, Wenlock, Westchester, Windsor, York; 26 Northop; 27 Burton, Trent, Folkstone, Llandpagoing; 28 Heston, Marchenleth, St. Pombe; 29 Ashwell, Bala, Retkamstead, Bennington, Bibalance, Bolton, Broomly, Buckingham, Bunniford, Cardiff, Gorgang, Hodelon, Holdworth, Hornodon, Huddersfield, Lower, Knotsford, Llaner, Llanmorga, Llambeth, Mansfield, Marlborough, Mount-Torrel, Mountstir, Onay, Peterborough, Peterfield, Ponstephen, Sarstrange, Senock, Southam, Stafford, Stockworth, Thorockgrate, Tring, Upton, Wem, Westminster, Witney, Woolvet, Hampton, Woodhurst, York; 30 Muxfield, Chesham, &c. The 2 Day at Ashton-under-Lin. Congerton, Day, Huntington, Richmondswarth, Smeath, Swanley, Woodburn; 3 Haveron; 5 Burton upon Tr. 6 Haveril, Llanibither, Llanidlas; Albrighton, Burnt-wood, Chippingnorton, Castlemain, Chappel-frith, Canterbury, Debbigh, Enkin, Haverford, Richmond, Roydon, Shelford, Swanton, Tenbury, Tershemich, Vize, Uppingham; 11 Lidback; 17 Stevenage, Belth, Knelmes, Leek, Llanvilling; 20 Winchcomb, Awferton, Barkway, Barlay, Boulton, Bowlin, Catesby, Chimmeck, Coolidge, Llannibithiner, St. Margaret's, Neath, Odhiham, Tenby, Uxbridge, Woodstock; 21 Barnard's-castle, Battlefield, Bickleworth, Bibericay, Bridgenorth, Broughton, Calne, Clitheroe, Colchester; 22 Ickleton, Kewick, Kimbolton, Kinstone, Maldenhead, Madw. Hill, Win. Hey, Marlborough, Newark, Trent, Norwich, Ch. Pouterly, Lidwally, Roking, Stony-stratford, Stokesbury, Tutbury, Witteeral, Withgrige, Ladeland, Yarn; 23 Carnarvan, Gheston; 25 Abington, Aldergame, Ashwell, Baldock, Berkhamstead, Billon, Hiltower, Bilton, Bristol, Bromelgrove, Bromely, Broadoke, Buttingford, Camden, Capeljago, Chichester, Chilholme, Darby, Doncaster, Don-

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r, Dudley, Brith, Hatfield, St. James London, Str
me's near Ipswich, Kingston, Lisle, Kirkham, Lin-
ld, Liverpool, Llandergiram, Louth, Malpas, Malmes-
ry, Mathenbleth, Radeo, Skiffal, Skipton, Gray, Stam-
rd, Stone, Stock, Pool, Themblegreen, Thirkham,
ropston, Tilbury, Towbridge, Walden, Warrington,
etherby, Wigmore; 26 Bewdly, Rajadingway, T-p-
y; 27 Ashwel, Canterbury, Chappelfrioth, Horsham;
Stafford.

August. The 1 Day at Bath, Bedford, Chepstow, Dan-
ble, St. Edes, Exeter, Feversham, Flint, Herford, Ka-
marthens, Kaergwilly, Llantiffent, Llawin, Ludford,
ughborough, Malling, Newton in Lancash, Newcastle,
ent, Northamchurch, Rumney, Selby, Shrewsbury,
bourn, Thaxted, Wisbury, Yelland, Yeril; 4 Radnor,
nton, Thunderley in Essex; 6 Bardney, Peterborough;
Aberlew; 10 Alchurch, Banbury, Blackmoor, Bed-
r; Brainford, Chidley, Chovlay, Croyley, Duffingot-
k, Doncaster, Eppham, Frodsham, Fulco, Harleigh,
wkhurst, Horn castle, Hungerford, Kellow, Kenwil-
ll, Kilgaron, Ludlow, Mayas, Melton-Mowbray, Meis-
eth, Newborough, Gwandle, Rugby, Sedle, Sherborn,
eter, Walsham-abbey, Waldon, Wajdon, Wormister,
mbow; 13 St. Albans, Bolton, Cambridge, Carlisle,
ridgah, Corby, Dryfield, Dunmow, Eglowilbata, B-
hare, Gisborough, Goodhurst, Hipkley, Huntingdon,
on, Marlborough, Newis, Northampton, Newport,
nmsh, Preston, Rajudargwy, Roffe, Stow, Lincolnsh.
owd, Swanley, Turbury, Wakefield, Whiteland, Y-
oth; 24 Aberconway, Aborrough, Ashby de la Zouch,
ggars-bush, Broomly-pagets, Brickstock, Chorley, Croy-
Lane, Crowland, Dover, Farringdon, Grimsby, Hare-
od, Kidderminster, London, Monmouth, Montgomeri-
atwich, Northallerton, Oxford, Tewlesbury, Watford-
Alsford, Dalatry, Sturbridge, War, Talisargreen
lshpool; 29 Breckstock, Golby, Karrwis, Kaermar-
n, Oakham, Watford.

September. The 10 Day at Chapplesbury; 13 Lutter-
th, St. Giles, Neath, 20 Waze, Woodbury-hill; 28
erflore, Bowmant, Blackbourn, Breewood, Bort.
Lan-

Lancash. Cardigan, Cardiffe, Cherton, Chaulton, Draicon
 Dryfield, Gisborough, Gilbourn, Hartford, Huntingdon
 Llandisely, Maiden, Northampton, Partney, Reculver
 Smeath, Snide, Southwark, Sturbridge, Camb, Tenby
 Utcheester, Wakefield, Waltham, Wou. West-nam
 Whiteland; 12 at Worsworth, Woolpit, Luxford; 13
 Newconred, Win, Polwthelev, Vahley; 14 Abergave
 ny, Bartsley, Churchstreet n. Cheterfield. Denbigh, H
 ome. Helsbury. Monckton. Newborough. Newport. Pe
 had. Rippon. Richmond, Roffe. Rockingham. Smaldin
 Stratford Avon. Waltham-abbey. Wotton under H dge
 15 Rajadargway; 17 Cliffe. Llanidiff; 20 Llanvelli
 Ruthin; 21 Abergwilly, Baldock, Bedford, Baint
 Backlimalder. Bulwick. Canterbury. Clapon, Croyde
 Daintry. Dover. Eastred. St Edmundsbury. Heln
 Holder. Katherine-hill. Knighton. Kingston. War-Ma
 borough. Maiden. Mildnall. Nottingham. Peterborough
 Shrewsbury. Stratford. Vizes. Wendover. Wether
 Woodstock; 23 Panridge. Staf. 24 Llanvilling. Mal
 a Week; 29 Dolgeth. Kaermarthen; 30 Abercanwa
 St Alban's. Ashbora-peak. Balmstock. Basingstoke. B
 shop-stratford. Blackburn. Bunningham. Buckland, B
 well; Canterbury, Chichester. Cockermouth. Marke
 deeping. Michael, Dean. Headly. Hay. H.gham-ferri
 Hull. St. Ives, Kingston. Killisworth. Kingland. Leve
 ham. Lancaster. Leicester, Llanidlass Llanthangte. E
 chyr. Ludloe. Maiden, Marchereth. Methyr. Newbur
 Selby. Shelford, B. d. Sittfngbourn. Stow. Linc. Totin
 ton. Uxbridge. Weyhill by Andover Weymer. 7 D
 VWestchester, Witham. Woodham-ferry.

October The 1 Day at Banbury. Caister; 2 Salisbury
 3 Boultonmoors; 4 St Michael's; 6 Havent, Hampshire
 Maidstone in Kent; 8 B. Infractord, Chichester. Ha
 ford. Llanibithor, Pontstephen. Swanley; 9 Ashbora
 peak. Blyth. in North. Dev zer. Gainsborough. Hull
 rough. Sawbridgworth. Thorockgraies; 12 Boul
 Farnac. Llangoveth. Abetstow. Charing. Chuston. Ch
 ch-ster; 2 Dranon. Edmundstow. Gravesend. H. tch
 Newp. Hodbet. Leighton. Buz. Mithfield. Newp
 Mon-royston; Stropford. Stanton. Tamworth. Wind
 -red.

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8 Ashwel, Banbury, Barnet, Brickhill, Bridgenor h, Bi-
hops hatfield, Burton upon Trent, Charlton, Cliffe Regis
ly, Faringdon, Henly in Arden; Holt. Kidwelly. Isk,
Cowhaddon. Marloe upon Tham. Middlewich. New-
attle, Radnor, Thirst, Tisdale, Tunbridge, Uphaven,
Vellingborough, Watham Wri'key; York; 19 Fri-
lswid by Oxford. 21 Suffron-walden. Cicester. Coven-
ry. Hereford. Lentham. Elnibither. Sokefle. 23
ickellworth. Knotsford. Low Rattdale. Pristor. Whit-
church. 25 Every. Elstow. 28 Aberconway. Ashby
e la Zouch. Biddrdeer. Hellaton. Hilt, Lempster. Bla-
edy. Newmarket, Oxford, Preston. Stamford, Tallfarn-
green, Warwilk. Wilton. Wormester. 29 and 30 Al-
righon in Salop. 31 Abermales. Chelmsford. Powl-
herly. Ruthin. Stokslv. Wakefield.

November. The 1 Day at Bicklesworth. Castlemain.
ellom. Montgomery. Ludlow. 2 Bichingly. Bishop-
fle, Ellesi er, Kingston Tham. Leek. Loughborough
axfield. Milfield. York. 3 Kiermarthen. Wellspool:
Andover, Bedford. Brecknock. Hartford. Lesford.
Mailing. Maron. Holder. Newport-pond. Pembridge.
alforth. Stanly. Trigney. Warlington, Wethrod: 10
berwingren. Lenton. Nottinghamsh. Elnibither. Rog-
y. Shifnal. Wem. Aberkennen. Broctingham. Dover-
olk ngham. Mirmborough. Monmouth. Newcastle. Elm-
haftsbury. Skipton-crave. Tream. Withgridge. York;
3 St. Edmundsbury. Guilford. Sur. 15 Elnithinery.
rchenleth. Wellington; 17 Harlow, Hide. Lincoln.
Northampton. Spading. 19 Horsham. Kent: 20 St.
dmunds. Bur. Heath. Ingerstone. 22 Penibour. Saw-
ey 23 Bngor. Buelth. Caerlin. Froom. Ludlow.
atefcross. Sandwich. Tuddington; 25 Higham-ferris:
8 Ashton-pe. k: 29 Lawresse: 30 Amphib. Baldock.
edford. York. Bewdly. Boston. Mart. Bradford. Col-
nborough, Cobham. Cubicy. Enfield. Gargreen, Greu-
eid. Harleigh. Kimbolton. Maidenhead. Maiden-brack.
arbert. Osefry, Peterfield. Pecores. Preston. Rochester.
ak field. Warrington.

December. The 5 Day at Dolsgech, Newton. Pluck-
: 6 Arundel. Cajed, St. Edes. Exeter. Grantham.

Hen.

Hendingham. Hethin. Horncastle. Norwich. Ch. Senock. Ken
Spalding. Woodstock; 7 Sandhurst; 8 Bowmois. Cl
theral. Helxone. Kaerdigan. Kimar. Leicester. Malpas
Northampton. Whiteland; 11 Newport Pagnel; 12
Hornby; 22 Llandilavass; 29 Canterbury. Salisbury.

11th

The moveable Fairs in England and Wales.

From Christmas till June every Wednes. at Northale
aton; 3 Mondays after Twelfs-day at Hinkley. Le
cestre. Tues. after Twelfs-day at Melton-mowbray.
Horse-fair at Salisbury. Thurs. after Twelfs-day. at Banb
ry. Lutterworth, every Thurs. after for 3 Weeks; Frid
after Twelfs-day at Litchfield.

On Srove Monday at Newcastle underline; Ashwe
nesday Abington. Candain. Gloucester. Ciceter. Dunst
ble. Eaton by Windsor. Exeter. Folkingham. Lich
field. Royston. Tamworth. Tunbridge; on the 1 Thurs
in Lent Barbury; 1 Mond. in Lent. Cherley. Chichester
Winchester; 1 Tues. in Lent Bedford; 3 Mond. in Le
an Horse-fair at Stamford; 4 Mond. in Lent Osham
Saffron-walden. Stamford. on Frid and Saturd before
Easter in Lent Hatford; on Mond before Annunciat. D
burgh Kendal. Wisbich; Palm-sund. Llandisset; Pal
sunday eve. Ashbury. Leicester. Newport Pagnel. Sk
pton Wisbich; Palm-sund. Billingworth. Kendal. La
cath. Llandauren. Worcester; Wednesday before Easter
Knaresborough. Llanvillings; Mond. Thurs. Kettering. Se
minster; Good-frid. Aston-burnel. Amphill. B. Ho
Castle. Brompton. Bury. Charing. Enfield. Gifford. Har
tingham. Ipswich. Longwer. Mellis. Nury. St. Po
be's. Rinsborough. Rotherham. Mond. in Easter-week
Gainsborough. 2 Mart. Onay. Buckinghamsh. Dryden
Yorksh. Tuesd. Easter-week. Ashby de la Zouch. Bra
Daintry. Hitchin. Northfleet. Rochford. Sambrich. We
nesd. Easter-week. Wellinborough. Beverly; Frid. East
week. Darby; Saturday. Skipton in Craven; Mond. after
Low-sund. Bicklesworth. Evertham. Newcastle under
line; 3 Sund. after Easter. Louth. Lincolnsh. Regatta
week. Beverly. Eaglefield. Lancash. Roch; Ascension-eve

bergely, Dorking; Ascension-day. Bewmore, Bishop-
 stratford. Braised in Kent. Brunningham. Bridgnorth.
 Burton upon Trent. Chappellstith. Chappellkinon. Eccle-
 al. Egglestrew. Hallaton Leicestershire. Kiddermin-
 ster. Lutterworth. Middlewich. Newcastle. Rippon. Rosse.
 rappot in Chesh. Sudminster. Vizes. Wigau. Yarn;
 und. after Ascension-day. Thaxted. Burlington. Yorksh.
 Wednesd. after Ascension-day. Shrewsbury; Frid. after
 Ascension-Day. Ruthin; whitun-eve. New-Inn Skipton
 upon Craven. Wisbich. whitun. Cribb. Kirby. Stephen
 Westmose. Lenham. Ratcliffe Ryhill. Salisbury; Whit-
 un-mond. Agmontham. Amersom. Appleby. Bickle-
 worth. Bradford. Bromyard. Burton. Chichester. Cock-
 mouth. Darrington. Eversham. Exeter. Harlgreen.
 Ives. Linton. Owndle. Rygate. Shelford. Siringborn.
 leeford. Midlam. Whitechurch. Darrington in the north.
 Dryfield. Yorksh. Stokecleer; whitun-tued. Alby de la
 ouch. Canterbury. Daintry. Ellesmere. Epping. Farring-
 on. High-Knotsford. Layton-buzzard. Lewis. Longue-
 Longmiford. Llainimthevery. Melton-mowbray. Mid-
 nuff. Moum. Penith. Rochford. Oringstoke; Wednes.
 Whitun-week. Llanbedden. Llandeby. Leek. Newark upon
 Trent. Ponthephen. Roylton. Sadbar. Cakesfield. King-
 ton; Frid. Cogshall. Darby. St. Win. Gulin; Trin. eve
 Pomsret. Rowel. Skip on in Craven. Trin. Sunday. St. Ma-
 y Awk. Kendal. Hounslow. Southcove. in Yorksh. Stoli-
 lls. Trin. mund. Creswel. Ratly. Spisby. Usk. Watford,
 Tunbridge. Vizes. Tued. after Trin. at Abergavenny Rad
 onf. Wed. Aberfrow. Corpus Christi day. St. Ann's. Ban-
 bury. Bishopstratford. Birmingham. Catwid. Egglestrew.
 Zakaron. Eligh. Kidderminster. Llanwist. Lamwercht-
 moth. Neath. Newport. Monmouth. Prescote; 3 Edes.
 Stoppot. Newbury. Hemsted. Rosse; Frid. after Corp.
 Christi. Coventry. Cheshow. Monmouth. Sund. after
 at Belton. Stamford; Sund. after 2 July. Haveril; on
 Relque Sunday (being the Sund. fortnight after Midlam)
 Rotheringay; 1 Sund. after S. Bartholomew at Sandich.
 Chesh. Mond. after 2. Michael. Faleley. S. Faichby. Nor-
 wich. S. Michaels; Tueday. Salsby. Thursd. Banbury;
 Friday before Simon and Jude. Litchfield.

XIX. A Catalogue of the Markets, and the Days they are kept on in the several Counties and Shires in England & Wales.

Middlesex. At Brainsford, & London m. w. f. f. Uxbridge, ib. Stanes f. Edgware, ib. Westminster, m. w. f. f. Enfield, f.

Hertfordshire. Barkhamstead, m. Barnet, m. Buntingford, m. Ware, & Hitching, & Watford, & Rickmansworth, f. St. Albans, f. Hemmelford, f. Sahsworib w. Hempstead ib. Hatfield, ib. Bishops-stafford, ib. Stevenedge, f. Tring, f. Stondon, f. Hodson, ib. Boldock, ib.

Berkshire. Reading, f. Abbingdon. m. f. Wanting, f. Wallingford, & f. New-windsor, f. Farringdon, & Newbury, ib. Ockingham, & East-sledge, w. Maidenhead, w. Hungerford, w.

Bedfordshire. Tuddington, f. Bedford, & f. Paton, f. Luton m. Shefford, f. Leighton, & Bigleworth, & Dunstable, w. Ampibit, ib. Wobourn, f.

Buckinghamshire. Risborough, f. Great Marlow, f. Oakney, m. Amersham, & Colebrook, w. Chesham, w. Newport, f. Alesbury, f. Winslow, ib. Wendover, ib. Beconsfield, ib. St. Neustratford, f. Buckingham, f. Fuingo, f. High wickam, f.

Cambridgeshire. Ely. f. New-market. & Royston m. Caxton. & Linon. ib. March f. Wisbich. f. Cambridge, f.

Cornwall County. Stratton. & Penzance. ib. St. Columb. ib. Falmouth. ib. Market-jew, ib. St. Germain's, f. Camelford, f. Foy, f. Lifford, f. Grampond, f. Pelfstow, f. Tregonye. f. Helstone, f. Launston. f. Bodman, f. Liskard, f. Truro, w. f. St. Ives, w. f. Penryn, w. f. East-Looe, f. Saltash, f.

Cheshire. Abirincham, f. Maxfield, m. Frodsbem, w. Malpas, m. Northwich. f. Sambich, ib. Stropford, f. Namwich, f. Middlewich, f. Congleton, f. Huntsford, f. Westchester, w. and f. Tarvin—

Cumberland. Brampion, & Cocker-mouth m. Wigson, & Alleyholm, f. Keswick, f. Perib. & Boole, w.

Whit-

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Whit-haven ib Ravensglass f. Egremont f Longworth, ib
 Hon-moor f. Carlisle f. Ireby ib. Kirs-wald ib. Longtown

Derlyshire. Bakewell m. Alfreson m. VVirksworth t.
 Thborn j. Tideswal w Dronfield ib Derby f Chesterfield
 Bolsover f Drawfield—

Devonshire. Tiverton t Bedford t Otery t Exeter w.
 Axminster f. Plympton f. Honiton f. Crediton f. Co-
 mpton f. Southmoston f. Great Torrington f. Holsworth f.
 Wistock f. Morton f. Okehampton f. Chidely f. Ashburnton f.
 Plymouth f. Tame's f. Kingsbridge f. Barnstable f. Davi-
 outh f. Colliton ib. Hasbury f. Chumley-how tk. Dodbrook
 N. wion-abbey w. Medbury tk.

Bishoprick of Durham. Durham f. Darlington m. Ber-
 ardcastle w. Sunderland f. Bishops-auckland ib. Stain-
 orp.

Dorsetshire. Corn-abbas w. Cranborn w. Croft-castle
 Abbotsbury tk. Strumminster ib. Dorchester w. Fram-
 on ib. VVembornminster f. Shafisbury w. VVerham m.
 landford w. Pool m. tk. VVeymouth t. f. Melcomb-regis f.
 herbourn ib. & f.

Essex. Epping f. Chipping-onger f. Harwich t. Main-
 ree t. Waltham-abbey t. Billericay t. Braintree w. Brons-
 word tk. Rumpford w. Haulstead f. Colchester f. Chelms-
 d f. Thacksted f. Cogshal f. Maldon f. Horden f. VVal-
 en f. Hatfield f. Dunmore f. Raleigh f Bargin f. Hor-
 en f.

Glostershire. VVickvare m. Deanmag m. Minchin-
 ampton t. Prifwick t. Horson t. Leicblad t. Marstfield t.
 Blackley w. Compden w. Tedbury w. Cheltenham tk.
 Dursley tk. Stouu on the VVold tk. Chipping Sudbury tk.
 Nevvent f. Fairford tk. Nevubam f. Tervksbury w. f.
 Stroud f. VVotton underedge f. Leonard's Stanley f. VVinch-
 omb f. Thornbury f. Cirencester w. f. Gloucester f.

Hantsire. Basingstoke w Kingsclere t. Alceston tk.
 Ringwood w Newport ir VVigbi Isle w f Portsmouth tk.
 Winchester w f Southampton t & f.

Kent. Dover w f Landvich w f Eltham m Wo-
 ham t. St. Mary Cray w. Lenham t. Wye tk. Westra-

ni m. Lydd *ib.* Rumney *ib.* Bromly *ib.* Felton *ib.* Maidstone *ib.* Rochester *f.* Tunbridge *f.* Swarthen *f.* Tenterden *f.* Woolwich *f.* Malings *f.* Milton *f.* Craithbrook *f.* Hythe *f.* Sevenoake *f.* Dartford *f.* Gravesend *w. f.* Faversham *m. f.*

Herefordshire. Hereford *w. f. s.* Bramyard *m.* Liddbury *i.* Penbridge *i.* Kington *w.* Webley *ib.* Ross *ib.* Leominster *f.*

Hamptonshire. Toxley *i.* St. Ives *m.* St. Neots *m.* Ramsey *w.* Huntingdon *f.* Kimbolton *f.*

Lancashire. Blackburn *m.* Boulton *m.* Cartmil *m.* Poulton *m.* Hawthorn *m.* Horaby *m.* Rochdale *i.* Ormskirk *i.* Charley *i.* Prescott *i.* Hollington *w.* Coln *w.* Warrington *w.* Bury *ib.* Gilling *ib.* Ulverston *ib.* Lancaster *s.* Clitheroe *s.* Manchester *s.* Darlton *s.* Liverpool *s.* Preston *w. f. s.* Wigan *m. f.*

Leicestershire. Ashby de la Zouch *s.* Hinckley *m.* Leicester *s.* Mountsorrel *m.* Melton-mowbray *i.* Harborough *i.* Bosworth *w.* Loughborough *i.* Hattaton *ib.* Waltham *would. ib.* Lutterworth *ib.* Billesden *f.*

Lincolnshire. Gainsbury *i.* Gleaston *m.* Barton *m.* Caistor *Spilsbury m.* Market-harston *m.* Market-ashton *i.* Bolingbroke *i.* Spalding *i.* Alford *i.* Great Grimsby *w.* Grimsby *ib.* Bissbrook *w.* Burgh *ib.* Market-deeping *ib.* Holbech *ib.* Foston *ib.* Wragby *ib.* Naverby *ib.* Tattershal *f.* Lincoln *f.* Kirton *s.* Thoncaster *s.* Wainfleet *s.* Bourn *s.* Horncastle *s.* Grantham *s.* Demington *s.* Stamford *m. f.* Lowth *w. f. s.* Boston *w. f.*

Norfolk. Norwich *w. f. s.* Eastham *i.* Foulsham *i.* Coston *i.* Harlstone *w.* Attlebury *ib.* Watton *w.* Fakenham *ib.* Northwaltham *ib.* Dis *f.* Wymondham *f.* East Dereham *f.* Snettisham *f.* Walsingham *f.* Yarmouth *i.* Hingham *s.* Thetford *s.* Swaseham *s.* New Backingham *s.* Dowham *s.* Holt *s.* Burnham-mar. *f.* Cromar *s.* Repeham *s.* Alesham *s.* Worstead *s.* Seckby every second Monday.

Northamptonshire. Thrapston *i.* Towcester *i.* Rothwell *m.* Kingscliff *i.* Wellingborough *m.* Daventry *w.* Brackley *w.* Kettering *f.* Peterborough *s.* Northampton *s.* Oundle *s.*

Oxfordshire. Tame r. Woodstock, Bampton w. Chip-
norton w. Whitney ib. Henley ib. Banbury ib. Burford
Burchester f. Deddington f. Watlington f. Oxford w. f.
Northumberland. New-castle s. f. Hexham s. Weller
Morpeth w. Alerwick f. Berwick f.
Rutlandshire. Uppingham w. Okenham f.
Shropshire. Oswestry m. Great Wenlock m. Ludlow
Elmestree s. Shipton s. Braiton w. Stretton ib. Wem
Bishops-castle f. Wedington ib. Whitchurch f. Bridg-
rth f. Shrewsbury w. ib. f. Newport f.
Somersetshire. Chard m. Somerton m. Glastonbury m.
Livelcom s. Pensford s. Writon s. North Petherton s.
Incaunton w. Ilchester w. Axbridge ib. Frommelwood
St. Petherton ib. Wellington ib. Bridgewater ib.
Mifham ib. Shipton-mallet f. Dunstons-winton f. Long-
rth f. Yeovil f. Crookhorn f. Ilminster f. Vetchers f.
Wilverton f. Taunton w. f. N. Clnry s. f. Bristol w. f.
Wells w. f.
Staffordshire. Stow s. New-castle Underline m. Pa-
ts Browledge s. Betles s. Turbury s. Walsal s. Ridg-
s. Pancridge s. Brewood s. Leek w. Wolverham-
pton w. Uxeter w. Chichey ib. Litchfield s. f. Stafford
Burton on Trent ib. Eccleshal f.
Suffolk. Woodbridge w. Needham w. Bideston w.
Ipswich w. Orford m. Hadleigh m. Mendlesham s. Hale-
rth s. Lestoff w. Bury w. Stow-market ib. Tanfild
Saxmunham ib. Sowly ib. Bungay ib. Ikelworth f.
Stow-market ib. Maidenhal f. Clare f. Neyland f. Deben-
ham f. Sudbury f. Aye f. Framlingham f. Aldborough f.
Ipswich f. Ipswich w. f. s. Eccles f.
Sussex. Battel ib. East Grinstead ib. Brighton f.
Petworth w. Stevington w. Midhurst ib. Seving-
ton f. Hastings w. f. Coxfield f. Horsham f. Lewes f. Chi-
ester f. Arundel w. f. Rye w. f.
Surry. Southwark m. w. f. Rygate s. Dorking ib.
Merton ib. Croydon s. Kingston s. Guildford s.
Warwickshire. Tamworth s. Henly m. Southam m.
Cotfield m. Aulcester s. Symerton s. Atherston s.
Warwick ib. Colshil w. Bromicham ib. Coventry f. War-
ck s. Shipton s. Nun Eaten s. Rugby f.

Westmorland. Ambleside *w.* Burton *t.* Brough *w.* Oron *w.* Kerby-Laundale *ib.* Kerby-Stephen *f.* Kendale Appleby *f.* Pardondike.

Wiltshire. Sundon *m.* Bradford *m.* Swyndon *m.* Calton *t.* Ashburnt *t.* Lavington *w.* Wilton *w.* Highworth, Hindon *ib.* Devises *ib.* Wooten Bassett *ib.* Dunsford *f.* Marlbury *f.* Westbury *f.* Warminster *f.* Troubridge *f.* Chipham *f.* Malmesbury, Marlborough *f.* Salisbury *t.* Creekland *f.*

Worcestershire. Worcester *f. w. f.* Sturbridge *f.* Bewdley *f.* Evelham *m.* Parthore *t.* Broomsgrove *t.* Droitwich Shipton *f.* Kidderminster *ib.* Upton *t.* Tenbury *t.*

Yorkshire East Ridings. Hedon *f.* Wigton *w.* Kithley *ib.* Bridlington *f.* Pocklington *f.* Howder *f.* Hull *t. f.* Beverly *w. f.*

West Ridings. Selby *m.* Rothenham *m.* Otley *t.* Serrington *t.* Sheffield *t.* Bainsby *w.* Knaresborough *w.* Bradford *ib.* Halifax *ib.* Wetherley *ib.* Wakefield *ib. f.* Leeds *t.* Skipton *f.* Borough-brigs *f.* Pontefract *f.* Tadcaster *f.* Rippon *ib.* Snathe *f.* Ripley *f.* Tickley *f.* Bantrey *f.* Doncaster *f.* Sherborn *f.*

North Ridings. Gilsborough *m.* Pickering *m.* Throton *m.* Beda *t.* Malham *t.* Kerby-moreside *w.* North-alester *w.* Abberforth *w.* Scarborough *ib.* Malton *f.* Yarum *f.* Helmsly *f.* York *ib. f.* Whitey *f.* Skokeley *f.* Richmond

Market Towns and their Days in Wales.

Brecknockshire. Brecknock *w. f.* Hay *m.* Coedpoth *ib.* Bleath *w. f.*

Anglesey. Newbury *t.* Bewmaris *w.*

Cardiganshire. Aberysthway *m.* Llanbedar *t.* Cardigan *f.* Tregeron *ib.*

Carmarthenshire. Kreekych *w.* Bangor *w.* Newen Carnarvan *f.* Palbely *w.* Abberconway *f.*

Caremarthenshire. Llanesly *t.* Kidwelly *t.* Llandilman *t.* Newcastle *f.* Llangadock *ib.* Caremarden *w. f.* Llanthorne *f.* Llanynodilly *w. f.*

Denbighshire. Wrexham *m. ib.* Ruthen *m.* Llanrol Donbigh *w.*

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Flinshire. St. Asaph f. Holywell f. Calerwife t.

Glamorganshire. Carephilly tb. Cowbridge t. Powrife

Bridgends f. Llantrefent f. Neath f. Cardrifi m. f.

vanfy m. Glamorgan f.

Radnorshire. New Radnor tb. Kington tb. Prestain

Merionethshire. Harlech, f. Belgele t. Bala f.

Monmouthshire. Carelyon tb. Monmouth f. Abergar-

enny f. Port-Pool f. Usk m. f. Newport f.

Montgomeryshire. Machimelth m. Welshpool m.

Lewtown t. Montgomery tb. Llanvilling tb. Llanid-

es.

Pembrookshire. Rillgarven m. Teuby m. f. Nowbeth

u. Fishguard f. Pembrook f. Newport f. Wiston f.

averford t. f.

Note, In this Case, That m stands for Monday, t Tues-
day, w Wednesday, tb Thursday, f Friday, and s Saturday,
and according as they are thus marked, the Markets
are held.

H 2

XX. A

XX. A Table shewing the Bearing, Distance, longest Day, and difference of Noon-Tide, of most of the Principal Cities in the World from the famous City of London.

Names of the Cities in the World.	The Way, or Point of Bearing.	The Dist. in Ms.	Longest Day.		Difference of N. Tides.	
			H.	M.	H.	M.
Alexandria	S E by E	2169	14	00	2	22 A
Amsterdam	E by N	266	16	40	0	28 A
Athens	S E by E	1642	14	40	0	56 A
Antwerp	E fere	248	16	28	0	42 A
Barwick	N fere	257	17	42	0	2 A
Babylon	S E	2724	14	5	3	55 A
Bethsaida	S E by E	2809	14	6	2	29 A
Burmudas	W S W	3409	14	10	4	56 A
Calicut	S E by E	5214	12	20	6	8 A
Canton	E by S	86	16	25	1	9 A
Constant.	E S E	1547	15	15	2	42 A
Dublin	N W by W	296	17	15	0	26 A
Dantzick	E N E	961	17	5	1	44 A
Damascus	E S E	2404	14	5	3	16 A
Edinburgh	North	328	17	40	0	0 A
Ephesus	S E	1808	14	40	2	30 A
Florence	S E	802	15	0	0	57 A
Francford	E fere	448	16	15	0	47 A
Hamburgh	E N E	538	18	0	0	58 A
Jerusalem	S E by E	2352	14	8	3	3 A
Ireland	N N W	930	11	4	0	52 A
Joppa	S E by E	2238	14	4	3	0 A
Lisbon	S S W	963	14	46	1	0 A
Middleb.	East	205	16	45	0	20 S
Mentz	East	410	16	25	0	48 S
Millan	S E fere	644	15	20	0	48 A
Morocco	S S W	1449	16	0	0	28 A
Mexico	W by S	6844	13	20	9	59 A
Naples	S E by E	1061	14	50	0	16 A
Nisibeh	E S E	2635	14	30	3	52 A
Paris	S S E	213	15	57	0	10 A
Philippi	E S E	1395	15	10	2	10 A
Pragu:	East fere	700	16	15	1	14 A
Pequin	East	7272	13	35	1	28 A
Rome	S E by E	889	15	4	1	7 A
Spire	E by S	430	16	2	0	46 A
Strasburgh	E by S	412	16	0	2	41 A
Toledo	S by W	934	14	56	0	36 S
Troy	E S E	1605	15	0	2	24
Tombes	S W by W	645	12	15	6	56
Venice	S E	744	15	23	1	2
Sevil	S by W	550	14	40	0	53
York	N fere	150	17	0	0	0
London			16	26	0	0

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A Table of Kings and Queens since the Conquest.

KING S	Names.	Began their Reigns.	Reigned			Since they Reigned.
			Ye.	Mo.	Da.	
	W. Conq.	1066 Oct. 14	20	10	26	624 Sep. 9
	W. Rufus	1087 Sept. 9	12	10	23	621 Aug. 11
	Henry	1100 Aug. 23	35	4	11	585 Dec. 10
	Stephen	1135 Dec. 21	18	10	23	547 Oct. 22
	Henry	1154 Oct. 23	32	9	4	532 July 6
	Richard	1189 July 6	9	9	0	523 April 6
	John	1199 April 6	19	6	13	504 Oct. 10
	Henry	1216 Oct. 19	56	0	25	447 Nov. 18
	Edward	1272 Nov. 16	34	7	21	414 July 7
	Edward	1307 July 7	19	6	18	394 Jan. 25
	Edward	1326 Jan. 25	51	4	27	344 June 21
	Richard	1377 June 21	22	3	8	321 Sep. 29
	Henry	1399 Sep. 29	13	3	19	108 Mar. 20
	Henry	1412 Mar. 20	9	3	11	299 Aug. 31
	Henry	1422 Aug. 31	38	6	1	266 Mar. 4
	Edward	1460 Mar. 4	32	1	5	238 April 9
	Edward	1483 April 9	0	2	13	238 June 22
	Richard	1483 June 22	2	2	0	234 Aug. 22
	Henry	1485 Aug. 22	23	8	0	212 April 22
	Henry	1509 Apr. 22	37	9	6	174 Jan. 28
	Edward	1547 Jan. 28	6	3	8	168 July 6
	Q. Mary	1553 July 6	5	4	11	162 Nov. 17
	Q. Eliz.	1558 Nov. 17	44	4	7	118 Mar. 24
	James	1602 Mar. 24	22	0	3	95 Mar. 27
	Charles	1625 Mar. 27	23	10	3	72 Jan. 30
	Charles	1648 Jan. 30	36	0	7	36 Feb. 6
	James	1684 Feb. 6	3	10	12	33 Feb. 13
	William	1688 Feb. 13	13	0	23	18 Mar. 8
	Anne	1701 Mar. 8	12	4	23	16 August 1
	George	1714 Aug. 1	When God long preferre.			

N re. Every One began, when the Precedent end

XXII. Four plain and necessary Tables, shewing the true Value of the Purchase of any House or Land, by Lease or otherwise, according to these several Rates following:

5 per Cent.			6 per Cent.			8 per Cent.			10 per Cent.		
Time of the purch.	years	months	Time of the purch.	years	months	Time of the purch.	years	months	Time of the purch.	years	months
This Table is to be used in the Purchase of Land.	10	11	This Table shows the Purchase of Leases of Land.	10	11	This Table shews the Purchase of Leases of Houses or Lands.	10	11	This Table shews the Purchase of Leases of Houses.	10	11
	21	10		21	10		21	9		21	8
	32	9		32	8		32	7		32	6
	43	7		43	6		43	4		43	3
	54	4		54	3		54	2		54	1
	65	1		64	11		64	7		64	4
	76	9		75	7		75	5		74	1
	86	6		86	2		85	9		85	5
	97	1		96	10		96	3		95	9
	107	9		107	4		106	9		106	2
	118	4		117	11		117	2		116	6
	139	5		138	10		137	11		137	1
	1510	3		159	9		158	7		157	7
	1711	3		1710	6		179	1		178	0
	1912	1		1911	2		199	7		198	4
	2112	10		2111	9		2110	0		218	8
	2313	6		2312	4		2310	4		238	11
	2514	1		2512	9		2510	8		259	1
	2714	8		2713	3		2710	11		279	3
	2915	2		2913	7		2911	2		299	4
	3115	7		3113	11		3111	4		319	6
	4117	1		4115	1		4111	11		419	9
	5118	3		5115	9		5112	3		519	11
	6118	11		6116	2		6112	4		619	11
	7119	4		7116	5		7112	5		7110	0
	8119	7		8116	6		8112	6		8110	0
	9112	9		9116	7		9112	6		9110	0
Fee fm 20	0		Fee fm 16	8		Fee fm 12	6		Fee fm 10	0	

These Tables are so plain, they may be understood by their bare Titles, and are all to be used the same way; their Difference being only in the Rate of Profit.

A Table of Expences and Wages.

	Week.			Month.			Year.		
	<i>l.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>d. l.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>d. l.</i>	<i>sh.</i>	<i>d.</i>		
1	0	0	7 0	2	4 1	10	5		
2	0	1	2 0	4	8 3	0	10		
3	0	1	9 0	7	0 4	1	3		
4	0	2	4 0	9	4 6	1	8		
5	0	2	11 0	11	8 7	12	1		
6	0	3	6 0	14	0 9	2	6		
7	0	4	1 0	16	4 10	12	1		
8	0	4	8 0	18	8 12	3	4		
9	0	5	3 1	1	0 2	13	9		
10	0	5	1 1	3	4 15	4	2		
11	0	6	5 1	5	8 16	14	0		
1	0	7	0 1	8	0 18	5	0		
2	0	14	0 2	16	0 36	10	0		
3	1	1	0 4	4	0 64	15	0		
4	1	8	0 5	12	0 73	0	0		
5	1	15	0 7	0	0 91	5	0		
6	2	2	0 8	8	0 109	10	0		
7	2	9	0 9	16	0 127	15	0		
8	2	12	0 11	4	0 146	0	0		
9	3	3	0 12	12	0 164	5	0		
10	3	10	0 14	0	0 182	10	0		
11	3	17	0 15	8	0 200	15	0		
12	4	4	0 16	16	0 219	0	0		
13	4	11	0 18	4	0 239	5	0		
14	4	18	0 19	12	0 255	10	0		
15	5	5	0 21	0	0 273	15	0		
16	5	11	0 22	8	0 292	0	0		
17	5	19	0 23	16	0 310	5	0		
18	5	6	0 25	4	0 328	10	0		
19	6	13	0 26	12	0 336	15	0		
20	7	0	0 28	0	0 365	0	0		

Compute the Pence but of one Day's Expence,
 So many Pounds, Angels, Groats and Pence,
 Are spent in one whole Year's Circumference.
 Again, One Week's Expence in Farthings makes appear,
 The Shi'lings and Pence expended in a Year.

XXIV. Fixed Feasts and Remarkable Days.

C ircumcision or New-year's Day	Jan. 1
Epiphany or Twelfth-day	Jan. 6
Conversion of St. Paul	Jan. 25
Martyrdom of King Charles the First	Jan. 30
Purification of the V. Mary or Candlemas-day	Feb. 2
St. Matthias [in Leap-years Feb. 25]	Feb. 24
Lady-day or Annunciation of the V. Mary	March 25
St. Mark Evangelist	April 25
St. Philip and Jacob or May-day	May 1
Birth and Return of King Charles the Second	May 29
St. Barnabas Apostle	June 11
Midsummer, or St. John Baptist	June 24
St. Peter Apostle	June 29
St. James Apostle	July 25
St. Bartholomew Apostle	Aug. 24
St. Matthew Apostle	Sept. 21
Michaelmas or St. Michael the Arch-angel	Sept. 29
St. Luke Evangelist	Octob. 18
St. Simon and Jude	Octob. 28
All Saints	Nov. 1
Powder-Treason	Nov. 5
St. Andrew Apostle	Nov. 30
St. Thomas Apostle	Dec. 21
Christmas or Birth of our Lord God	Dec. 5
St. Stephen Protomartyr	Dec. 26
St. John the Evangelist	Dec. 27
Innocents	Dec. 28
Valentine	Feb. 4
Equal Day and Night	March 10
St. George	April 23
Longest Day or Barnaby	June 11
Election of Sheriffs in London	June 24
Swisthin	July 15
Dog-days begin	July 26
Lammastide	Aug. 1
Dog-days end	Aug. 27
Equal Day and Night	Sep. 12
Shortest Day	Dec. 11
	She-

Sheriff
Eleck
Lord
Shor

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Tin

Years since

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Sheriffs of London sworn	Sept. 28
Election of the Lord Mayor of London	Sept. 29
Lord Mayor's Day when he is sworn at Westm.	Octob. 29
Shortest Day	Dec. 11

XXV. A Computation of the most remarkable Passages of the Times, from the Creation to this present Year 1720.

	T He Creation of the World, according to Chronology, is	5669
	Noah's Flood	4013
	Sodom and Gomorrha destroy'd by Fire	3622
	The Destruction of Troy	2904
	The Building of the Temple at Jerusalem	2837
	Brute entred this Island	2826
	The Building of London	2827
	The Building of Rome	2472
	The Building of York	2707
	The Building of Cambridge by Sigibert King of the East Angles	2020
	Julius Caesar conquered this Island	1772
	Alexander the Great began his Monarchy	2068
	The Bible was translated into Greek by the seventy Interpreters, at the Command of Ptolemy Philadelphus	1985
	Clocks and Dials first set up in Churches	1107
	Glasing, and Building with Stone, brought into England by Bennet a Monk	1050
	St. Paul's Church burnt	544
	London-bridge new built of Timber	556
	London-bridge after thirty Years Latour finish'd with Stone	511
	London-bridge burnt	506
	Tiling first used in London	473
	A Frost from September till April	346
	The first Use of Guns	340
	Printing first used in England	277
	Register-books in every Parish	221
	The Sweating Sickness	169
	The first Use of Coaches	165
	The	

Years since

	The last firing of St. Paul's Steeple	159
	A great Frost and sudden Thaw, which broke	ma-
	by Bridges	194
	The Royal Exchange finished	149
	A Blasing Star in May	140
	A great Plague, whereof died in one Year in Lon-	don 30378
	Gunpowder Treason, Nov. 5th, 1605	118
	A Blasing Star in December	115
	The Rebel Parliament began Nov. 3d, 1640	83
	King Charles the II. his happy arrival at London, May,	80
	29 1660	60
	Two Comets, seen in December and March	56
	The sad Mortality that followed, whereof died of	
	the Plague, that were taken notice of, besides	
	many others, 98596	55
	The most dreadful Fire in London, that followed	
	them, Septemb 2, 3, 4, 5,	54
	The Discovery of the Popish Plot	42
	Green, Bury, and Hill executed for murdering Sir	
	Edmundbury Godfrey	41
	The Lord Stafford beheaded	40
	The last Comet, December and January, 1681	40
	Another Comet since that	38
	A great thirteen Weeks Frost, with a Fair kept up	
	on the frozen Thames	36
	King James the II. began his Reign Feb. 6. the King	
	and Queen crowned April 23	35
	The Duke of Monmouth beheaded, July 15th	35
	K. William and Q. Mary crowned April 11	31
	King William went to Ireland, June 4th	30
	The French Plot and intended Invasion	25
	A Peace concluded with France	23
	K. James II. (who abdicated, Dec. 18th, 1688) died	
	at St. Germain's in France 1701	19
	King William III. died March 8, 1701	18
	Queen ANNE proclaimed	18
	War Proclaimed against France and Spain	18
	King George proclaimed	6

The Dealer's Directory.

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XXVI. *A Geographical Description of the VWorld ; contain-
ing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America.*

EUROPE contains in it these Provinces, German-
ny, Swedeland, Denmark, Italy, Muscovia, Hun-
garia, France, Spain, Polonia, Slavonia, Norway, Gre-
cia. The most eminent Islands are these, Great Bri-
tain, Ireland, Sardinia, Candia, Negropont, Grecia, and
Cosice. The greatest Length of this Part of the World
is 3000 Miles, the Breadth 900.

ASIA, the biggest of the four, and first known
Part of the World, contains these principal Regions and
Island ; viz. Armenia, Anatolia, Persia, Assyria, China,
Syriz, Arabia, Mesopotamia, India, Parthia, Media, Pa-
lathine, Caldea, Tartaria.

IN AERICA are these Provinces, viz. Egypt,
Barbary, Ethiopia, Nubia, Abyssines, Alomontopa, Lybia.
The Islands Magdagard, St. Thomas, Insula de Cape
Verde, Insula de Canaria, Insula de Madera.

AMERICA, the fourth Part of the World, and
of the latest Discovery, consisteth of these two Parts,
Mexicana and Peruana. The Provinces Mexicana are,
Nova Hispania, Terra Florida, Nova Albania, California,
Nerimbega, Nova Francia, Astotland. The chief Islands
of Mexicana are, Greenland, Heland, and Friezeland:
The Provinces of Peruana are, Brazil, Misal de Chiba-
na, Peru de Cortanen, Chila, Charon, Chico, Patagores.
The chief Islands of Peruana are, Hispaniola, Cuba, Ja-
maica, and many others.

XXVII. *The Dimensions of England:*

THe Length of England from South to North is 386
Miles ; the broadest Place from the Land's-End
to Sandwich is 279 Miles ; the next broadest Place which
is between St. David's and Yarmouth in the East is

240 Miles; the whole Compass of England is 155 Miles.

The length of *Ireland*, North and South is 300 Miles; the greatest Breadth thereof, East and West, 172 Miles; the whole Compass of the main Land is 94 Miles.

The greatest Length of *Scotland*, South and North, is 480 Miles; and the Breadth East and West is 165 Miles the whole Compass is 1100 Miles.

The *Map of Man* is 28 Miles, the Breadth 18 Miles, and in Compass 91 Miles.

The 19th of July is in Length 21 Miles, in Breadth 18 Miles, in Compass 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ Miles.

The *Isle of Wight* is in Length 32 Miles, in Breadth 14 Miles, in Compass 57 Miles.

The Isle of Garraf is in Length 13 Miles, in Breadth 9 Miles, the whole Circumference is 46 Miles.

The *Isle of Farsey* is in Length 10 Miles, in Breadth 1 Miles, in Compaz 20 Miles.

There is no English of 34 Million
of Acres of ground.

F L N T S

THE LENGTH OF EASTON FROM SOUTH TO NORTH IS 3
MILES: THE BROAD PLACE FROM THE LAND'S-
END TO THE NORTH IS 2 MILES: THE BROAD PLACE
IS BETWEEN ST. MARTIN'S AND EASTON IN THE BAY